APOLLO HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THIS LARGE and COMMODIOUS HOTEL commands an unrivalled VIEW of the HARBOUR, and is open to the breeze on all sides. It has excellent accommodation for Families and Bachelors. The Culinary arrangements are in charge of a first-class FRENCH CHEF.

Within easy reach of the principal Public Buildings and Clubs, and close to the Apollo Bunder.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,307—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1888.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qt.	pt.
12	8	7 0 Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12	8 7 0
22	0	12 0	22	0 12 0
25	0	13 8 Dinner—St. Julien La Rose and Palmer	25	0 13 8
28	0	15 0	28	0 15 0
34	0	18 0 After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitte	34	0 18 0
38	0	20 0	38	0 20 0

C. P. & Co.'s BORDEAUX HOUSE selection ranks as the finest in India.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
B. L. SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards ..	18th May.
				Tuesday
ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd May
† THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton ...	29th ,,
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell ..	5th June
P. L. KAISER HIND	4023	700	A. W. Adamson ..	12th ,,
† ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th ,,
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond ...	26th ,,
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell ..	3rd July.
B. L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	10th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

* Passengers by these vessels change at Aden to steamer for Brindisi and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on (or about) :—
May 18th, and June 1st, 15th & 29th.
And fortnightly thereafter.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th May, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORTSAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Wines.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st June	29th July.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th June	10th August.
D. BALDINNO	5,000	800	10th July	1st Sept.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain HROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 320 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	on the 2nd June 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars egarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich...	1,600	650	1st June.
BERENICE.....	E. Perini.....	3,500	550	7th June.

EXTRA STEAMER TO TRIESTE.

on or about
ELEKTRA .....P. Mersa ..... 4,200 600 27th May.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th. Inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
TITANIA.....M. Garofolich..		4,200	600	14th June.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER.
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

AUSTRALASIAN, s.s. 3,700 tons. This magnificent steamer, belonging to the ABERDEEN LINE, will leave BOMBAY for LONDON DIRECT, on or about the 23rd May, 1888. The steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and is provided with every comfort for passengers. Intending passengers can inspect the vessel now lying at P. Shed, Prince's Dock. A milk cow carried on board.

This steamer, it is expected, will make the passage to London in not more than 22 days, the record of previous voyages.

For particulars as to passage money, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessel.	Commander.	Ton.	H.P.	To Sail.
PERSIA.....	R. Hutchinson..	3317	480	19th May.
BRITANNIA..	F. Blight.....	3069	480	29th ,,

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

VICTORIA	W. Russell.....	3357	480	16th June

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 11th May, 1888. Agents.

CLAN LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commander.	To Sail about
CLAN MURRAY..	2,103	E. WORFOLK ..	25th May.

THIS STEAMER has excellent accommodation for a limited number of passengers. The Saloon and cabins are all on Upper deck.

Passages granted at moderate rates. For particulars as to cabin, plans, passage money, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 7th May, 1888.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act, Price Re. 5 interleaved Rs. 6.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "COMMILLA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 18th May, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "BHUNDARA," 2,889 tons, on THURSDAY, 17th May, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on TUESDAY, 15th May, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, the 8th June, at noon.

FOR MORMUGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY, CALLING AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE S.S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, will leave Bombay for Mormugao every WEDNESDAY at noon, and MORMUGAO every SATURDAY, at 7 p.m., or, on arrival of the passenger train, and the s. s. Busheer, 792 tons, will leave the same port every SATURDAY and TUESDAY, respectively.

BOMBAY to MORMUGAO	First Class	Rs. 15	0
Do.	Second Class	,, 7	8
Do.	Deck without diet	,, 1	0

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th May, 1888. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
S.S. WORSLEY HALL	J. Verrill	3500	400	15th May
S.S. EDEN HALL	T.H.S. Millard.	3900	400	13th June

These Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

S.S. WERNETH HALL	W. Boulton	4100	500	15th May
S.S. RUFFORD HALL	W. J. Moffat ..	4000	550	23rd May
S.S. MERTON HALL	J. Hughes.....	4100	500	26th June

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

The RUFFORD HALL has only recently been built, and is fitted with all the modern improvements including the electric light throughout saloon and cabins.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd May, 1888.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. EASTON'S SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE.

AN invaluable Remedy in all cases of General Debility proceeding from residence in Hot Climates; almost a specific in cases of exhaustion and want of nervine power arising from overmental or bodily exertion.

Per Bottle—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

PARRISH'S CHEMICAL FOOD, OR COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES.

OF great value as a Nutritive Tonic, and for counteracting weakness arising from want of power in the organs of digestion to assimilate food. Extremely useful in Anæmia, and much recommended by Medical men as one of the most palatable and efficient of Ferruginous preparations.

Per Bottle—Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PURE ÆRATED WATERS.

SPECIAL Cleanliness in the process of Manufacture.

Perfect Purity of all Ingredients used.

Fully charged with Carbonic Acid Gas.

The Waters manufactured by T. & Co., are fully equal to any obtainable, and may be taken *AD LIBITUM* with perfect safety :—

	Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
Soda Water	0 12	Ozo	2 0
Tonic Water (the original)	1 0	Raspberryade.....	1 0
		Ærated Water	0 12
Seltzer Water introduced by T. & Co.	1 0	Potash Water.....	0 12
		Lithia Water	1 0
Lemonade	1 0	Vichy Water	1 4
Gingerade	1 0	Citrate of Potash Water	1 8
Ginger Ale	1 8		

N.B.—Orders for 2 Dozen and upwards delivered Free to any part of Bombay.

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
CHEMISTS, &c.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N. LAZARUS' INTERCHANGEABLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

Are the finest in the world, and a

HUNDRED TIMES BETTER THAN PEBBLES.

This is the opinion of Thousands who have tried both.

The Frames are made of Gold, Silver and Steel, in graduated sizes and with bridges of different heights, so that a Perfect Fitting Frame, with the Lenses in their Proper position, can be guaranteed in any case. The Lenses are INTERCHANGEABLE with the Frames, so that EACH EYE can be suited without difficulty.

Agents wanted Everywhere.

Terms on application to

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
By appointment to H. E. Lord Dufferin, Viceroy and Governor-General of India,
CALCUTTA;
REPRESENTATIVES ONUR REPOHIFR S TOO

THE ORIENTAL HEALTH SALINE.

THIS cooling, refreshing, and most invigorating Saline relieves Headache and Sickness; allays Febirle Symptoms, and affords immediate relief in all simple Derangements of the Stomach.

It furnishes to the blood and system generally in an agreeable form those natural saline elements which are of *vital importance*, and positively essential to a healthy and vigorous condition. For Biliousness and Habitual Constipation it is specially recommended, rapidly relieving the symptoms.

For impurities of Blood, Skin Eruptions, Boils, &c., depending upon a disorganized state of the Stomach, it is very useful.

In Gout and Rheumatism it has a most beneficial effect if the directions are carefully attended to.

Price, Re. 1-4 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GENTLEMEN'S SUITS.

"DRESS, VISITING, OR LOUNGE." "SUPERIOR FIT & FINISH."

NEW DESIGNS for 1888. IMMENSE CHOICE. HOT WEATHER TEXTURES.

"HIGH CLASS GOODS." MODERATELY PRICED. { PURE WOOL CASHMERES NEAT SILK MIXTURES. THIN ELASTIC COATINGS.

HOAR & CO., { TAILORS, } BOMBAY.

IF PROVIDING AGAINST THE EXIGENCIES OF THE

COMING MONSOON

AND IN WANT OF

PROVISIONS, WINES, BEERS, WATERS

AND

GENERAL HOUSE STORES

CONSULT

PHILLIPS & COMPANY'S

PRICED LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION AT THE BOMBAY AND POONA ESTABLISHMENTS.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES

450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots, best quality		Rs. 140, plain quality	Rs. 100.
500 ,, Express, & Do.	do.	Rs. 130, do. do.	Rs. 110.
500 ,, ,, Single Shot, Winchesters		Rs. 65	
Cartridges per 100 for 450 Rifles	Rs. 11	Reloading Tools, Per Set for 450 Rifles	Rs. 17
,, ,, 100 ,, 500 ,,	,, 13	,, ,, ,, 500	,, ,, 22

Apply to

KING KING & CO., BOMBAY.

HOT WEATHER HOSIERY

SEASON 1888.

WE have OUR NEW SPECIAL PRODUCTIONS now to hand, comprising the following :—

VESTS.

	Rs.	a.	
India Gauze	15	0	per ½ doz.
Gauze Merino.....	from 24	0	,,
Summer Merino.....	,, 27	0	,,
Anglo-India Gauze, Silk and Wool (Luxurious Wear).....	from 39	0	,,
Pure Llama Wool, strongly recommended, and very cool.....	from 45	0	,,
Lace Balbriggan.....	,, 24	0	,,

PANTS AND DRAWERS.

India Gauze Pants.....	from 16	8	,,
Gauze Merino, spliced seats.....	from 36	0	,,

	Rs.	a.	
Summer Merino spliced seats....	from 39	0	per ½ doz.
Gauze Merino Trunk Drawers, double seats.....	from 42	0	,,
Anglo-India Gauze (Silk and Wool),	from 42	0	,,
Pure Llama Wool	,, 48	0	,,
Brown Dressed Cotton Pants, spliced seats.....	from 27	0	,,

Also a splendid selection of Balbriggan and Merino, ½ Hose in the most fashionable and approved designs, specially made and adapted for the Indian climate, from Rs. 18 per dozen.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD,

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,

FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Sanitary arrangements have had special attention, and meet with the approval of the best scientific authorities.

Every Bed-room has a BATH-ROOM, with constant and full supply of water secured by costly STEAM POWER.

Trams pass the door to all parts of the city.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS

AND

WHOLESALE WATCH SUPPLIERS

OFFER NOW THE WHOLE STOCK OF THEIR

NON-KEYLESS WATCHES

REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

P. B.—At a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, on the 22nd March, it was resolved that the stock of their Key-winding Gold and Silver Watches should be offered to the Public at a reduction of 20 per cent. with the exception of their McCabe's Gold Watches, on which they allow 10 per cent. only.

This concession will, no doubt, induce intending Purchasers to obtain a good Watch at a very low price.

To Mofussil Constituen shall be glad to send a few Watches to select from on being informed of the approximate value.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE

WEST-END HOUSE.

MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED

HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

GEM JEWELLERY.

CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES	LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES	DO. DO. RUBIES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS	DO. DO. PEARLS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS	EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS.

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.

Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT

UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

BOMBAY.	POONA.
43, Esplanade Road,	1 East Street,
Opposit Clock Tower.	Opposite Napier Hotel.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES.

A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.

Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.

Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,

CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

P. VUCCINO,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY

from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

MEADOW STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRICAL MAKE-UP SUNDRIES

GREASE PAINTS.
Six colours in Tin Case.
Price, Rs. 2-4.

MAKE-UP POWDERS IN TIN CASES.

BURNT CORK.	WHITENING.
DUTCH PINK.	RUDDY ROUGE.
PREPARED MONGOLIAN.	POWDERED ANTIMONY.
BLOOM OF ROSES.	BLANC DE PERLE.

JOINING PASTE FOR ATTACHING BALD FRONT OF WIGS TO FOREHEAD.
ETUI MYSTERIEUX.
SUPERIOR HARE'S FEET.
Re. 1 each.

FOR SALE BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

PRACTICAL CHEMISTS,
DISPENSE
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS
FAMILY RECIPES, &c.,
under the supervision of
THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED ENGLISH CHEMISTS.

A copy of each prescription is kept and the number marked on the labels, so that medicines can always be had by giving the number without the necessity of producing the original prescription.

OUTSTATION CONSTITUENTS will find their orders meet with IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

TOILET SOAPS.

EECKELAER'S CELEBRATED TOILET SOAPS.
Bouquet de Violettes, Rose Printaniere, a l'Opoponax, a l'Heleotrope.
Re. 1, Re. 1-4, and Re. 1-8 per box of 3 tablets.

PEAR'S TRANSPARENT SOAP.
Tablets, Balls and Sticks.
10 as., and Re. 1-8.

TOILET SOAPS
In boxes containing three tablets.

Almond.	Elder Flower.
Brown Windsor.	Honey.
Curd.	Glycerine.
Sunflower.	Carbolic.

Per box, 12 as.
FOR SALE BY.
THOMSON AND TAYLOR.
(CHEMISTS),
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

A PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL.

Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPILES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stand, &c.

Complete and easy referen

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the ACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system be comes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*":—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed. —*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON
(Member of the Pharmaceutical Society)
270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark

W at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co. ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE & SOLE PROPRIETOR.....MR. H. STANLEY.
CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!!
GREAT SUCCESS! GREAT SUCCESS!!
OF LA MASCOTTE.
THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE.
HARRY STANLEY'S
SHAKESPEREAN DRAMATIC, OPERATIC,
AND
PANTOMIME COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY,
BY REQUEST.
LA MASCOTTE.
For the third time in Bombay in a complete form.
New dresses and entirely New Scenery painted by Mr. E. J. Ramsay.

PRICES AS USUAL.
Navy, Military, and Volunteers in uniform Half Price to Stalls and Pit only.
Box Office open at Soundy & Co., where Plan can be seen and Seats secured.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Overture at 9 p.m.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

THE s. s. "WERNETH HALL" will sail by TO-DAY'S NOON tide for Liverpool from the M shed, Prince's Dock.
Passengers should be on board not later than 10 a.m.
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th May, 1888.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, Limited.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

A FIRST INTERIM BONUS of Twenty per cent. upon contributions for the year 1887 has THIS DAY been DECLARED. Warrants may be had on application to the undersigned on and after the 1st proximo.
GADDUM, BYHELL & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th May, 1888.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE of The SOUTHERN MAHRATHA SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited, will be REMOVED to the Henshaw's Building, Marine Street, Fort, Bombay, from TO-MORROW, the 15th May, 1888.
P. CHRYSTAL & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 14th May, 1888.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and othe insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by
BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agent.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP.....£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over.....£1,600,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.
BENN, ASHLEY, & Co., Agents.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have contracted to PURCHASE from THUCKER HURRIDAS COOVERJEE the following immoveable property :—
All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement at present let out to several tenants as Godowns, assessed under No. 273, Ward No. 1175, street No. 337, 337, erected and buit thereon, situate at Sattar Street, near Musjid Bunder, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 110 square yards, be the same little more or less, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 835 and 836 and bounded as follows :—On the east by a passage and Clare Bunder, on the west by the public road called Sattar Street or Dongri Cooly Street, on the north by the property of Gungabai, the daughter of the late Thucker Khatao Damjee, and on the south by the property of the late Memon Hajee Jackaria Noor Mahomed.
Any person or persons claiming the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, sale, lease, or otherwise, are required to make the same known in writing to Messrs. JEFFERSON, BHAISHUNKER, and DINSHA, at their office in Fort, Albert Building, within 14 days from THIS DATE, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to their claim, if any, and the same will be considered as having been waived.

તૈયબ્બભ તારમામદ હાજી જુનસ.

i. e., TYAB TAR MAHOMED HAJEE JOONUS.
Bombay, 14th May, 1888.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m., on FRIDAY, the 25th day of May, 1888, for works in erecting cast-iron and zinc ventilating shafts in the district of the First portion of the Sewerage Scheme.
2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., on payment of Rs. 5 can be obtained on application to the undersigned, who will give any further information that may be required.
3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 1,500 to be paid to the Controller of Municipal Accounts in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.
4. A further Deposit to make the total equivalent to five percent on contract amount after deducting therefrom the value of goods to be suplied by the Commissioner will have to be paid by the Contractor whose Tender is accepted.
5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES. W. SMITH, C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer.
Bombay Executive Engineer's Office, 14th May, 1888.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1863	£300,690
" 1885	£983,156
" 1886	£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods of ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	22,196,972	15	8	1881	24,673,299	5	1
1876	23,493,950	1	4	1886	25,672 040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

MARCKS & Co., Limited.

MANUFACTORY OF JEWELLERY.

EVERY kind of Jewellery manufactured on the Premises at the SHORTEST POSSIBLE NOTICE. Rings set with DIAMONDS, Rubies, Sapphires, Emeralds, Pearls, Turquoises, Corals, &c., ON HAND. The GREATEST VARIETY of GEM RINGS in INDIA.

MARCKS & Co., Limited.
BOMBAY. POONA.
Opposite Clock-Tower. Opposite Napier Hotel

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.
OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared. SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and approved CHEQUES on London cashed.

NOTICES.

BARTON & CO., LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

ALL the LIQUIDATORS interest in certain outstandings due to this Company will be offered for sale, by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., at their rooms, Fort, Bombay. List of outstandings and conditions of sale can be seen at the offices of the Auctioneers as above.
GEORGE W. BAKE,
Liquidator.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the APPOINTMENT of SECOND ASSISTANT AUDITOR. The commencing salary will be Rs. 500 per mensem and the maximum Rs. 650, rising by annual increments of Rs. 25. Applications will be received up to 28th May, 1888, and should be addressed to the AUDITOR, Southern Mahratta Railway, Dharwar. The successful applicant will require to enter on his duties not later than 30th June.
Dharwar, 28th April, 1888.

CEYLON.

NUWARA ELIYA, the Sanitarium of the East, 6,300 feet above sea level.
"CRITERION HOTEL"
situated in the prettiest part of Nuvara Eliya Gardens General aspect unrivalled. Contains every requisite necessary in a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The Hotel is under competent European Management. Terms per week, Rs. 40. Per month, Rs. 150. Other charges very moderate. Please refer to Madras People's Almanac.
W. JORDAN AND Co., Proprietors.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THERE will be an AUCTION SALE at the Stores Yard, Parel, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., of OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, &c., consisting of Empty Crates, Cases, Casks, Iron Drums, Paint Cans, Scrap Wood, Broken Glass, Telegraph Materials, Leather and India Rubber Cuttings, Wrot and Cast Scrap Iron, Cast Steel Files, Zinc linings from Packing Cases, Old Lamps, Shovels, Office Furniture, Clothing, Cotton and Woollen Cloth Cuttings, &c.
Lots now on view.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 11th May, 1888.

FOR SALE.

THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the property of the above Company situated at Tank Bunder, in the Island of Bombay, consisting of about 32,021 square yards of land (of which 17,423 square yards form a Timber Basin) held under lease from Government at an annual rental of Rs. 2,408, together with the Mill Buildings, Workshops, Engine Houses and Offices, and dwelling-houses erected thereon; and the extensive plant and machinery, comprising one pair compound beam Engines 125 horse-power nominal, 3 Lancashire Boilers, overhead travelling crane, capable of lifting 5 tons, auxiliary pump, vertical, circular rack and circular and band saws, planing, tonguеing, and grooving, mortising, moulding, wood drilling, and iron drilling machines, lathes, saw sharpeners, emery grinder, and many other useful machines.
Sealed Tenders to be sent in to the Liquidators 3 Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on or before 3 o'clock p. m., on 24th May, inst. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5,000 in Government Paper or notes, to be returned if offer not accepted. The Liquidators do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.
Further information as to terms of payment, &c, will be given by
J. M. RYRIE,
ALEX. LEITH,
Liquidators.
3, Tamarind Lane, Bombay, 9th May, 1888.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 1—MAHOGANY ACCIDENT CASE containing six Tinctures for External Use, in stoppered bottles; Plaster, and a Book of Directions. This case will be found most useful in all cases of Accident, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Scalds, Sprains, Abrasions of the Skin, Blisters from Rowing, Riding, or any violent exercises. Price Rs. 20.
No. 2—TINCTURE CASE, adapted to Dr. Laurie's "Guide for Family Use," as complete as possible, and well suited for beginners in Homœopathic practice. Price Rs. 35.
No. 15—VERTICAL MAHOGANY TINCTURE CASE, adapted to, and containing, Berjean's "Treatment of Syphilis, &c." Price Rs. 50.
No. 16—RIFLE VOLUNTEER'S ACCIDENT CASE, contains three Tinctures for External Treatment, six bottles of Pilules for Internal Use, Plaster and Lint, with a little Chart of Instructions how all are to be used, in a compact and portable form, very little larger than a purse, which can be carried without inconvenience in the breastpocket. Price complete Rs. 10.
No. 17—VETERINARY CHEST, a case of medicines adapted to Harry Gooday's "Text Book of Veterinary Practice" for the treatment of the Horse, Dog, &c., containing a selection of the principal remedies, twenty-four in number, in half ounce bottles. Price Rs. 20.
No. 18—VETERINARY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moores' Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttapercha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.
The above are only a few among many others always in stock. Medicine chests to suit in taste and requirements of customers made on the shortest notice.
CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.
BERIGNY & Co.

BELLARY-KISTNA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for completion of works on the Bellary Kistna State Railway, viz., in the Nandicanama Division from mile 117½ to mile 125 and in the Markapur Division from mile 125 to mile 161 under two separate contracts.
The works comprised will be Earthwork, including ordinary earthwork and Rock cutting, Masonry in Bridges and Culverts, Masonry in Stations and Buildings, Plateslaying, &c.
Tenders should be sealed with wax and superscribed Tenders for works on Nandicanama or Markapur, Division, Bellary-Kistna State Railway. Tenders should be for all the above descriptions of works to be executed on a contract, and should reach the Engineer-in-Chief's Office before noon on the 25th of May 1888.
Tenders received after that date will be rejected.
On lodging a deposit of Rs 500 as earnest money, which will be returned if Tender is not accepted, applicants can obtain from Engineer-in-Chief forms of schedules of rates to be filled in and signed by them, also the conditions of contract to be signed by them, and the form of contract which the successful Tenderers will be required to enter into. Plans, sections, and drawings, together with the specifications of works will be open to inspection of Tenderers at the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief at Bellary.
Those whose Tenders are accepted will be required within 10 days of acceptance of the Tender, to make a deposit in cash or Government Securities of 3 per cent. of the total value of the work to be executed by them. A deduction of 10 per cent. will also be made from time to time from payment for works actually executed until the amount of such deductions, plus the original deposit, reaches a total of 6½ per cent. of the value of work to be executed.
In case no Tender for completion of the above work under contract should be made and accepted, petty contractors are also invited to tender on a schedule of rates for each such work. The terms on which such work is to be done and a form of schedule of rates to be filled in and signed by petty Contractors can be obtained from the Engineer-in-Chief on a deposit of Rs. 50 being lodged by each Tenderer as earnest money, which will be returned if terms are not accepted.
The Engineer-in-Chief reserves to himself the right to reject all or any of the Tenders without assigning any reason.
Joint Tenders by two or more persons will not be accepted. Tenders must be made and contracts entered into either in the name of one person or in the name of a firm, but the names of the members of a firm contracting must be furnished to the Engineer-in-Chief.
H. C. D. LATOUCHE,
Engineer-in-Chief,
Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
Engineer-in-Chief's Office, Bellary, 7th May, 1888.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY.
FOR
1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.
The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.
While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.
The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE,
Bhownugree Street, Surat.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ____ Day of ____ 18__
what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?
Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if taen desired, in exchange for the above sum?
Name ____
Address ____
Occupation ____ 188
Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

MOTHERS, SAVE MONEY

IN DRESSING YOUR CHILDREN.

Dresses, Coats, Cloaks, Wrappers, and all garments can be Coloured over any colour desired, and made to look like new,

BY USING THE DIAMOND DYES.

These Dyes are far superior to all other dyes or dye stuffs, not only in the bright shades, but in Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta, and 20 other leading colours.
Full directions with each packet for colouring Cotton, Wool, or Silk goods.

SO SIMPLE A CHILD COULD USE THEM.

Ask your chemist, for our beautiful Sample Card shewing thirty-six leading colours in cotton and wool goods, and a Book of Directions, given free of charge. All Colours warranted fast and durable. Each dye complete of itself.
With most colours it is as easy to dye an article as it is to wash and iron such an article. For sale by Chemists.
Large Sized Packet, 6d.

WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, Ld.
1 & 2 AUSTRALIAN AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:
TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.
The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment on BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., erling that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.
Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square food annas 2.
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.
The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
Special arrangements for long periods.
For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND..... £800,000
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon and Mandalay. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

DR. DE ROOS' CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.
This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article on health.
Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated by the follies of life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon, being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.
These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thus preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unrivalled efficacy and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.
Those who are subject to occasional a tacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.
Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.

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THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary throes of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the well-deserved reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholerаic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from afirm conviction that it is far and decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT.
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PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 3 annas; Postage, 1 annas.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
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PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

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	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 54 0	...
Ernest Irroy a Carte d'Or	,, 53 0	56 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	,, 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 60 0	,, 63 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE, SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Leubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
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FRENCH WHITE WINES.
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Sauterne	Rs. 20 0 ...

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0 ...
Fine ,,	,, 22 0 ...
Very Superior ,,	,, 26 0 ...
Most Superior Old Red Port	,, 30 0 ...
Most Particular Reserved Old Red Port	,, 36 0 ...
Extra Old Pale Invalid	,, 42 0 ...

CLARETS.
From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0 Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	,, 14 0 ...
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Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0 ...
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0 ...
Chateau Le Roo St. Estephe	,, 21 0 ...
From MUNNICH & FILS.	
Haut Canon	,, 15 0 ...
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0 ...
Chateau Larose	,, 23 0 ...
From A. DUPUILLE, MACAU MEDOC.	
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0 Rs. 14 0
Cru de Barreyre	,, 16 0 ...
From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIEN.	
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 15 0 ...
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Carlowitz	Rs. 12 0 ,, 14 0
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St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0 Rs. 14 0
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BRANDY.

H. Montroc's **	,, 18 0 ...
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0 ...
A. Dolignon Fils & Co.	,, 25

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, Marine Battalion, Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Volunteer Club Dance.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Company, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Assam (s), from Aden ; Secundra (s), and Nurjehan (s), Calcutta ; Akbar (s), Mauritius ; and Ks. of St. George (s), Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Arabia (s), for Persian Gulf and Karrachi ; Shea (s), Calcutta and Rangoon ; and Melpomene (s), China.

A LOST CHEQUE.—Taliram Woodmull, a merchant, living at Mandavi, reported having dropped a cheque on the Agra Bank for Rs. 1,800, on Saturday last, somewhere between Hornby Road and Messrs. Bedham, Pile and Co.'s shop.

FIRE.—A fire broke out on Sunday night, about 10 o'clock, in a stack of grass at Coolywada, Worlee. The Mahim manual engine was on the spot, and extinguished the flames. The origin of the fire is attributed to careless biddee smoking, and the damage is estimated at Rs. 150.

REPORTED THEFT.—Dhunjee Rowjee, living at Girgaum, reported to the police that on Sunday, during his absence from home, somebody had entered his room through a window, and had stolen cash and currency notes, to the value of Rs. 70.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Munguldass Kissondass, living in Cathedral Street, reported to the police that, on Saturday evening, he called a Guserati Brahmin, named Callianjee, to tell him his fortune. Whilst the fortuneteller was in the house, complainant had occasion to go into the next room for a short time, and on returning he found the fortuneteller had left, and a bundle of nine currency notes, to the value of Rs. 250, were missing from the table. Callianjee, it appears, in making his exit from the place, left his coat and shoes behind.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, at 6 o'clock :—

March	Gipsy Girl	Macdonald.
Overture	Poet and Peasant	Suppe.
Valse	La Plaisir c' est Ma Vie	Fahrbach.
Operative Selection	Dorothy	A. Cellier.
Gavotte	Theodora	Thiere.
Galop	La Fanfare	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT OF PAINT AND IMPLEMENTS.—Shaik Ahmed Shaik Adum was charged before Mr. Hamilton, at the Fort Police Court, yesterday, with theft of a packet of paint and two iron implements, the property of Antone Martin DeSouza, who keeps a workshop in Oomercarry. Mr. DeSouza appeared for the accused. Accused had been in the employ of the complainant until the 5th April last, when his services were dispensed with, but he used subsequently to call at the workshop from time to time in search of employment. Complainant had missed several articles from his workshop, but had not been able to obtain a clue to the thief. On Sunday last, one of complainant's servants saw the accused coming out of the workshop with a packet under his arm, and having reason to suspect quietly followed him to the shop of a Borah, where he offered the packet for sale. A policeman was called, who took the accused into custody. The two iron implements were recovered from another Borah shopkeeper, to whom they had been sold by accused about a fortnight ago. They were recognised by the complainant as his property. His Worship found the accused guilty, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for two months.

SUSPECTED THEFT BY A COMRADE.—Henry Francis Edwards, a seaman of the steam-ship Bryngiass, was charged at the Fort Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, with theft of a watch and chain, the property of Robert Shaw, the third engineer. On Sunday morning, the complainant, the accused, and the third officer drove from the Prince's Dock to Colaba, drinking at different refreshment rooms on the way. They called at the Colaba Barracks to see a friend of the third engineer, a man named Andrews, and with him drove back to the Prince's Dock and had more liquor at other refreshment shops. The complainant felt drowsy and fell asleep in the victoria. On waking on their arrival at the Dock, he missed his watch and chain, and questioned his companions. The accused denied having them in his possession, when the soldier, who had seen the accused take the articles from the complainant, pulled them out of the accused's pocket. For this the latter assaulted the soldier. A report was made to the police, and accused was arrested by Constable Lane, who found some money on the accused's person. The complainant, in his examination, admitted that on two previous occasions, when he was the worse for liquor, accused had taken charge of his things and restored them to him afterwards. The accused, in his defence, said that the complainant was not in a fit state to take care of himself or his property, and that, as on the previous occasions, he simply took temporary charge of it, intending to restore it when the complainant was sober. His Worship believed the accused's version and discharged him.

ARREST OF GAMBLERS.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Eduljee Dadabhoy, a boarding-house-keeper in Grant Road, and eight other gamblers, named Essoobkhan Hussain, Aga Mirza, Dadabhoy Hormusjee, Mesjee Punchum, Mahomed Peeroo, Ibboo Adumjee, Hajee Ebrahim Moosa, and Adumjee Ebrahimjee, were charged by Mr. Foard, the Acting Superintendent of the E. Division, before Mr. P. Ryan—accused No. 1 with keeping a common gaming-house in Grant Road, and the other eight with being found gaming therein on Saturday, the 12th instant, with dice and money. Mr. Davur appeared on behalf of accused No 1, Mr. Buckland on behalf of accused Nos. 2 and 3, and Mr. Merojee Cassinath for accused No. 4. The whole of the accused, with the exception of accused Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, who were defended by counsel, admitted the truth of the complaint. Superintendent Foard, in opening the case for the prosecution, related the circumstances under which the accused were arrested, and suggested to the magistrate, as there was only police evidence to be called for the prosecution, that one of the accused, who had pleaded guilty to the charge, be made Queen's evidence, granting him a free pardon conditionally that he gave truthful evidence. Thereupon accused No. 6 was granted a free pardon by the magistrate, and the man gave evidence. His evidence went to show that he and his comrades (the other accused) had met in the house of accused No. 1 for the purpose, and were arrested by the police while in the act of gaming. It was contended on behalf of accused No. 1 that he was quite ignorant that gaming was going on in his premises. The men had gone to dine there. During the time dinner was being prepared, he could not say what was going on on the upper floor of his house. He called witnesses to show that he had borne a good character, and that such a charge had never before been brought against him. The magistrate, upon the evidence adduced, convicted the whole of the accused ; and remarked, that as this was the first conviction against the keeper of the house, he would be leniently dealt with. He would be fined Rs. 100. Accused Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5, being old offenders, were fined Rs. 200 each. Accused No. 8 Rs. 100, and accused No. 7 Rs. 50, with the alternative of one month's rigorous imprisonment each.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE twenty-fourth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon in the Fort premises of the Company. Mr. Alex. McKenzie, the chairman of the Company, presided.

The following report of the directors for the year ending 31st March, 1888, was submitted to the meeting :—

The balance sheet and statement of profit and loss which accompany this report will doubtless prove very satisfactory to the shareholders, showing as it does that the success which has attended the working of the business for so many years still continues. The business done during the year under review has been greater than the previous year, and is gratifying evidence that the Company more than retains its reputation with the public. The loss by exchange has been greater than last year, and as the rate of exchange now ruling is considerably less than the average of the past year, with a tendency downwards rather than upwards, it has been found necessary to make some advance in the selling prices. At the request of some influential medical men, your directors have opened a dispensary at Mahableshwar for the convenience of those visiting that hill-station. The alterations and repairs to your Poona property mentioned in last year's report have been carried out at a cost of Rs. 5,500, the result being a considerable increase to the godown accommodation and additional conveniences for carrying on the business. The available balance, which includes a small amount brought forward from last year, your directors propose to ispose of as follows:—Write off for depreciation of Byculla property, Rs. 3,210-4-2. Write off for depreciation of Poona property, Rs. 1,037-8-0. Write off for depreciation of plants, Rs. 4,402-5-1. Carry to cash reserve, Rs.10,000. Declare a dividend of Rs. 90 per share, Rs. 1,80,000. Carry forward to next year's account, Rs. 12,88-4-3. Total Rs. 2,10,838-5-6. The dividend as usual will be paid free of income-tax, the amount of the tax being debited against the current year's expense."

The chairman said that the directors considered the report highly satisfactory. The shareholders ought to be congratulated upon the very able management of affairs by the staff employed by them. He trusted that the dividend proposed to be given would meet the approval of the shareholders. The report was complete in itself, and he would not therefore detain the shareholders with any lengthy prefatory remarks.

Resolutions were then passed adopting the above report, declaring a dividend of Rs. 90 per share, re-electing Mr. E. H. Elsworthy as a director of the company, re-appointing Messrs. E. C. Monod and John S. Burn as auditors of the accounts of the company for the current year at a remuneration of Rs. 500 each ; and that a bonus of half a month's pay be distributed amongst such of the employes of the Company as the manager may recommend and the directors sanction.

A vote of thanks was then tendered to the directors and manager of the Company for the able and satisfactory manner the work of the Company had been conducted.

The usual vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the meeting.

THE INDIAN OIL MILL AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE third ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the company's registered office, Meadow Street, Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following are extracts from the report of the directors for the year ending 31st December 1887 :—

The shareholders must have observed that the operations of the company during the period have been satisfactory. The result of the working of the company from October to December, 1887, shows a net profit of Rs. 2,083-7-11. When your company's mill started work, your company had to contend against many difficulties in obtaining the required quantity of cocoanuts to set the whole mill at work, neither could your directors obtain a fairly good quality of nuts at reasonable rates. Your company has therefore entered into a contract with one Mahomed bin Ahmed Shubili for the supply to them of nuts from Colombo. Your directors have the pleasure to report that the oil now turned out has met with the approval of buyers, and if your company has regular supplies of nuts direct from Cochin, Colombo, and other districts on the Malabar Coast, the result of your company's working will continue to be favourable. It is with feelings of deep regret that your directors refer to the untimely and melancholy death of Mr. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit, one of the directors of the company, which took place on Monday, the 19th March, 1888. The directors have placed on record the great loss that your company has sustained in his death which has deprived your company of his valuable services The vacancy thus caused in the number of your directors has been filled up by the nomination of Mr. Jeejeebhoy Muncherjee M. Jeejeebhoy in pursuance of clause 90 of the articles of association of the company, which your directors hope you will confirm. During the year under report your directors have nominated Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit an additional director in pursuance of clause 90 of the articles of association of the company, which nomination your directors hope will meet with your approval.

The directors' report and audited accounts were adopted and approved. The appointments of Messrs. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit and Jeejeebhoy Muncherjee Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy as directors, made by the board, were confirmed. Mr. G. W. Roughton was re-elected a director. Mr. Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee was appointed auditor of the company with a remuneration of Rs. 75. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

THE meeting of the Bombay Branch of this Society was held last evening in the Cathedral High School Building. The Right Rev. the Bishop of Bombay presided, and there were present the Rev. C. H. Badham, the Rev. Brother Beale, the Rev. E. S. Hall, (honorary secretary), the Rev. J. H. Lord, the Rev. H. Lateward, the Rev. Father Page, the Rev. J. A. Sellar, and Mr. T. F. Punnett.

After a prayer had been offered by the Rev. E. S. Hall, the report was read. The following are extracts from it :—

That the income of the Society was derived from three sources (1) the sale of books, (2) church offertories,(3) public subscriptions. The receipts from the sale of books showed a decided advance in 1886, when they amounted to Rs. 4,827-13-6, an increase over the previous year of Rs. 2,295-12-6. In 1887, they amounted to the large sum of Rs. 5,264-2-1, this increase being largely due to a special effort put forward by friends who had stood by the society in its time of need, and had so helped it to pay off its debts quicker than it would and otherwise have been able to do. Each year, too, the Government gave the society a large order for books, which evidently gave great satisfaction to the various regiments to which they were sent, and it might therefore confidently look for the same patronage at the hands of Government in the future. There had also been a decided increase in the offertories, which showed that the clergy were becoming more alive to the great usefulness of the Society. Still the committee could not help saying that there was great room for improvement. They (the committee) could not help noticing with great regret that from a large number of the churches of the diocese, no offertory was given towards the support of this branch of the most venerable Society of the Church of England. The amount sent in 1886 was nearly double, that forwarded in the previous year; while in 1887 it showed an increase of Rs. 110. The committee felt sure that more could be done in this respect, and earnestly urged the clergy of the diocese to devote one offertory at least in the year at each station to help the Society to carry on its work. With regard to the subscriptions it was stated, that while they showed a slight increase in 1886 over those of former years there was a sad falling-off in 1887. The committee knew not what the cause of this might be ; but they were bound to confess with great sorrow that they did not stand alone in this matter. The depreciated rupee and the consequent dearness of living had much to answer for, and they did not doubt but that this was the cause in their case. All the more warmly, therefore, they must recommend the Society to the favourable notice of their friends. As to translations, the two past years had been very uneventful, a fact which was attributed to a lack of funds. They had been unable to do more than publish a reprint of the Book of Common Prayer in Mahrathi for which the home society promised a grant of Rs. 900 : and also the printing of Marathi texts on the back of picture cards kindly given by the home society. The committee had strong reasons for believing that numerous translations into Marathi could be produced if the Society would modify the rules under which translations are accepted. The system of revision by a committee had proved cumbrous and unworkable. All the persons competent to sit on such a committee being men whose engagements made it impossible for them to devote adequate time to the purpose, translators became disgusted at the delays inseparable from the production of books on which they had spent much time and labour. If the Society would follow the example of the Bombay Tract Society, and accept translations with a less scrupulous regard to their being in the first edition, the best which could possibly be produced, revision in subsequent editions could in time give the Marathi Church an adequate supply of really good translations, whereas under the present system Marathi-speaking church people were too often left without books altogether owing to the determination of the Society to give them nothing but the best. Again, every one who had had to do with translations into Marathi know that it was often impossible to find any two pandits or any two Englishmen, who were agreed about the best Marathi equivalent for some English phrase. It would therefore seem to be sufficient that every translation by an Englishman should be revised by a competent pandit, and every translation by a pandit should be revised by competent Englishman learned in Marathi, and that books produced in this way should then be left to run the gauntlet of public criticism until a new edition offers opportunity for substantially improving them. The committee expressed their gratitude to the members of the Bombay Branch of the English Church Union for the generous gift of their valuable stock of books, on condition that a sum of Rs. 366 should be paid to their late Curator, Mr. James Shepherd, for a small portion of their stock on which money was still due. This sum did not represent the full value of even a quarter of the stock handed over. The past two years had been years of great anxiety to all who had the welfare of this branch of the Society at heart, but the committee were happy to state that the cloud was slowly but surely lifting ; and the future was at the present brighter and clearer than it had ever been. The debts were being fast reduced ; the sales were keeping up well ; and they had every hope that a few months would see them again free from all the cares and worries of debt. In conclusion, the committee earnestly appealed to the laity and clergy alike for increased offertories and subscriptions to enable them to carry on their work. The Society was in no way a trading society ; its only aim being to supply Christian literature at the lowest possible rate to those who required it.

Mr. Hall stated in addition to the report that the liabilities of the Society amounted to £123-11s-11d, due to the Home Society, which, it was hoped, would be reduced to about £36 by means of sales already made and with the balance in hand. Against these liabilities there was the value of the stock, which amounted to £320.

On the motion of Mr. Punnett, which was seconded by the Rev H. Lateward, the report was adopted and the statement of accounts accepted. After the office-bearers for the ensuing year were appointed the meeting closed with a prayer.

MUNICIPAL OFFICES, BOMBAY.

THE current number of the *Indian Engineering* has the following article on the projected public offices for the Bombay Municipality :—

We would like to congratulate the Corporation of Bombay on having at last decided the question of the new Municipal Offices, but the scheme has been so often altered, and the clock so frequently put back, we fear even now to be premature. The healthy sign about the last Resolution lies in the fact that it is a return to the "old love," which, in our opinion, should never have been forsaken. Of course in all Municipal deliberations on the subject of buildings, there will be two parties, the economical party and the liberal party; or those on the one hand who wish to have a mere brick-kiln with holes in it, and those on the other who wish to make their offices an exponent of Municipal wealth. The Corporation of Bombay have been in no way different from Corporations in other parts of the world, and it is the contentions of these two factions which has so long delayed the commencement of the new offices.

Mr. Chisholm's designs for the Bori Bunder site, on which the foundation stone is actually laid, were accepted so long ago as January, 1885, but in an evil moment the whole scheme was abandoned for an entirely new site on the plot of ground known as the Oval, opposite the "Sailor's Home," the liberal party probably anticipating that Government would not permit any building to be erected in so prominent a position which was not as elaborate and ornate as the other public buildings of Bombay. The utilitarian party then had an innings and scored in getting the Corporation to pass a resolution that notwithstanding the change of site, the original sum of five lakhs was not to be exceeded ; accordingly when Mr. Chisholm submitted an amended design for the new site, the Government returned it, with remarks to the effect that the architect was capable, but the sum placed at his disposal insufficient.

The liberal party then scored by inducing the Corporation to pass a resolution that Mr. Chisholm should be requested to submit a complete design without any limit of cost, a portion of which could be at once constructed for a sum not exceeding five lakhs of rupees. "Thus the Pull devil pull baker" ended in a position which pleased everyone! The liberal party saw the Corporation committed to a magnificently ornate structure, the economical party were satisfied that they would not go beyond their five lakhs of rupees, and the architect conjured up visions of loveliness with fees at the points of distance! But alas, to quote the words of Sergeant Buzfuz, "the mine was preparing the sapper and miner were at work," and before the architect had put pencil to paper, the Chairman of the Corporation (the sapper) and the Government architect (the miner) upset the whole of the proceedings by introducing an entirely new proposal *viz.*, to convert the Cathedral Schools—a building the Government apparently wished to get rid of—into Municipal Offices by adding to them. This scheme was referred to a select committee who disapproved of it entirely, but got itself into trouble with some members of the Corporation for daring to make suggestions after dealing with the subject referred to it.

Anyone who has taken the trouble to follow the facts will now see, that if the dry bones of Municipal Proceedings interested the public generally, the position was sensationally perfect, for no move could be made in any direction. Fortunately, under a new Chairman a glimmer of light was shed on the proceedings when he did what every sensible man outside the Corporation would have done long ago, and restored the whole thing to the position it occupied before any change of site was mooted, and this glimmer has strengthened into the perfect light of day by the admirable resolutions which the Commissioner proposes to lay before the Corporation at their next meeting. A good deal of capital has been made out of cubical estimating. No doubt this method of estimating is exceedingly useful, but it is at the best a very rough method, and he would be a bold man who commenced work without an accurate estimate based on quantities. It certainly is not a fact that buildings in Bombay cannot be erected for less than six annas per foot, for the new Press Building, the most recent structure erected by Government, has actually been constructed for about 4½ annas per cubic foot enclosed. Why should not Mr. Chisholm's designs be carried out at this rate! Not that we would recommend this at all. We think that the sum to be spent should be sufficiently liberal to insure sound construction, and the employment of the most durable materials. These should be intelligently and artistically put together, but all useless features and all hewing and hacking of stone for the exposition of wealth and it may be the glory of the architect, should be ruthlessly excluded. To pinch an architect so as to compel him to cut down thicknesses, and adopt generally the lowest factors of safety, is a most unwise proceeding. State the accommodation you require, and your architect will tell you what it will cost exclusive of ornamentation. If this be too much, it is far wiser to reduce the accommodation than to make the architect run risks.

The sum of money which the Commissioner proposes to ask for is adequate, and ought to produce a sound and substantial building of a kind that no city need be ashamed of, but it is happily insufficient to provide for what Pugin aptly terms "constructed ornamentation."

BENGAL.

AN UNIQUE PROCESSION.—The *Dainik* has an account of a marriage procession held on the occasion of the wedding of the son of Baboo Protab Chunder Ghose, B.A., registrar of Calcutta. A peculiar feature of the procession was a company of women attired in red clothes who took the lead with chattics full of water on their loins, another differently clad, was blowing conches, whilst a third followed them with lances in their hands.

FORGERY, &c.—A case is at present under police investigation, in which a young man, named R. Avatt, is charged with having forged a cheque for Rs. 220 on the Oriental Bank, in the name of Mr. H. Mackintosh, the well known money lender, besides committing theft of 3 Government currency notes for Rs. 10 each, a gold watch, and a gold bracelet. It would appear that this young man, Avatt, was a friend of Mr. Mackintosh's son, who had introduced him to his father, as being in very bad circumstances, and was allowed food and lodgings, with a small allowance as pocketmoney, for rendering such services as he could to help Mr. Mackintosh in his work. He had been in the house for some time, when on one occasion Mr. Mackintosh missed from his table a Government currency note for Rs. 10, but could obtain no clue as to who had taken it. On the evening of Friday, the 4th instant, he received a payment of Rs. 30 in 3 Government currency notes of Rs. 10 each, which he placed in the almirah, but on looking for them the following morning to make a deposit in the Bank, they could not be found. The young man, Avatt, was suspected of being concerned in the disappearance of these notes, and was turned out of the house, and no further steps taken, owing to the numbers of the notes not having been kept. On the 8th instant, Mr. Mackintosh had occasion to go to the Oriental Bank to make a deposit, when he was sent for by the manager, and his attention drawn to a cheque for Rs. 220 in his name which the manager had in his possession. Mr Mackintosh at once repudiated the signature on the cheque, which was dated the 1st May, and drawn in favour of R. Avatt, and bore an endorsement in the name of F. D'Silva. This cheque had been presented at the Bank for payment, which, however, had been refused, owing to there being a doubt as to the genuineness of the signature of Mr. Mackintosh. At the same time the cheque was detained, to be made over to Mr. Mackintosh, who at once detected the forgery. It was then ascertained that two blank counterfoil cheques had been extracted from the cheque book in his possession, and further that a gold watch and gold bracelet were also missing from the almirah where they had been placed. The Police were informed of the circumstances, and are enquiring into the matter, prior to the arrest of Avatt, who has absconded.—*Indian Daily News.*

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 27TH APRIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Assam, Capt. G. K. Wright, R.N.R., with the English mails of the 27th ult., arrived in harbour at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mrs Rushworth and child
Mr Weatherhead
Mr Harris
Capt Lean
Sergt McCusser
Lady Thompson.
Mrs Nelson
Miss Nevil
Yet-Sang Haslam
Miss Thompson

FROM VENICE.—Mr and Mrs Daniel.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Baley
Capt Meade
Mr Windmill
Mr Hodgkinson
Mr and Mrs Munnikin
Mr Williams
Mr Douglas

FROM MARSEILLES.

Mr Duchesne
Mr T Holden

FROM SUEZ.—Mr H F Weston.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 27TH APRIL TO 3RD MAY INCLUSIVE.)

PRINCESS CHRISTIAN on Saturday opened the new Lecture-hall of the Working Lads' Institute, Whitechapel.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at which all the Ministers were present, except the Duke of Rutland and Lord Ashbourne.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, Lord Fitzgerald moved for returns of the money expended under the Land Purchase (Ireland) Act, and asked whether any further grant would be proposed. Lord Cadogan said the subject was under the consideration of the Government. On Monday, on the motion of the Lord Chancellor, the Land Transfer Bill was, after some discussion, referred to a select committee. On Tuesday the Musical Copyright Bill was read a second time, as was also the Tithe Rent-Charge Bill. Last night Lord Dunraven moved the second reading of his Bill for reforming the constitution of the Upper House ; and after an interesting discussion, in which Lord Salisbury opposed the introduction of the representative element, but approved of a limited infusion of life peers, the motion was withdrawn.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, the adjourned debate on the Local Government Bill was resumed, and eventually the second reading was agreed to without a division. On Monday, on the motion for the second reading of the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, Mr. Gladstone moved an amendment for increasing the death duties, so as to equalize the charge upon real and personal property. After a long debate the amendment was rejected by 310 to 217, and the second reading was agreed to. On Tuesday Mr. J. M'Carthy moved the adjournment in order to raise the question of the increase of sentences on appeal in Ireland. A long and warm debate ensued, and on a division the motion was negatived by 219 to 165. A resolution, proposed by Mr. A. M'Arthur, calling on the Government to take steps to suppress the liquor traffic among native races, was agreed to. On Wednesday Mr. Carew moved the second reading of the Local Government (Ireland) Bill. Mr. Smith Barry proposed an amendment, declaring the inexpediency of dealing at present with the question of Irish local government. The Bill was supported by Mr. Gladstone and opposed by Mr. Balfour. Lord R. Churchill advocated the grant of a large measure of local government to Ireland without undue delay. The Bill was ultimately rejected by 283 to 195. Last night the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill was discussed in Committee.

Mr. Connolly, Parnellite M.P., for South Longford, has intimated his intention of resigning his seat on account of ill-health.

On Wednesday a deputation from the National Temperance Federation urged the Chancellor of the Exchequer to reconsider the proposal to transfer the fees paid for publicans' licences to the County Councils ; but Mr. Goschen said the matter must now be decided by Parliament.

At a dinner on Monday, given in honour of Sir John Pender's services in connexion with submarine telegraphy, Lord Wolseley spoke strongly of the inadequate condition of the military force of this country.

On Wednesday the Queen's Bench Division refused the application for a *mandamus* requiring the Archbishop of York to admit Canon Tristram to Convocation.

Sir T. F. Wade was elected on Sturday, Professor of Chinese, at Cambridge University.

During last week upwards of 14,000 emigrants left Liverpool for Canada and the United States.

The Theatre Royal at Grantham was destroyed by fire early on Sunday morning.

The loss of life by the explosion in the St. Helen's Mine, near Workington, proves to be greater than was at first believed, and at least 30 men have perished.

The Rev. D. Alexander, late pastor of a Congregational church at Dulwich, committed suicide on Saturday by shooting himself in a field at New-cross.

The Invicta mail steamer of the Chatham and Dover Railway Company stranded on Monday afternoon on a sand-bank off the mouth of Calais Harbour. After some hours' detension the passengers were landed, but the vessel remained fast. One man was drowned by the upsetting of a boat.

A man named Delaney is in custody at Chesterfield on a charge of murdering his wife.

A School Board teacher at Dudley committed suicide on Tuesday. In a letter found upon him he ascribed the deed to the difficult nature of the examination he had to undergo.

On the appeal of Mr. Gilhooly, M.P., the sentence passed upon him at Schull was reduced from two months' to a fortnight's imprisonment. The sentence on Mr. Cox, M.P., was reduced from four months to one month's imprisonment.

OBITUARY.—J. A. Marcel, Esq., late Ben. C. S. ; Lt.-Col. J. H. Gaussen, Mad. Ret. ; Maj. L. Johnton, Mad. Ret. ; Lieut. G. E. Staveley, Bo. S. C. ; Maj. Ewing ; Maj. R. K. Barrow, C. M. G. ; Maj. Middlemass ; Surg.-Maj. F. S. B. F. de Chaumont ; Admiral J. B. Willoughby ; Admiral W. N. Taylor ; Hon. W. Montague Kerr ; Mr. M. H. Bloxam, F. S. A. ; Mr. T. R. Crampton, M. I. C. E. ; Lady Kilmaine ; Lady C. J. de la Field ; Lady Burnett.

QUEEN VICTORIA broke her journey from Florence to Berlin on Monday at Innsbruck, where she was received by the Emperor of Austria, and, after a stay of about an hour and a-half, proceeded on her journey, arriving at Berlin on Tuesday morning shortly before 9 o'clock. Her Majesty was met at Charlottenburg Station by the Empress and her family.

The Queen subsequently visited the Emperor Frederick, who had passed a good night and was almost free from fever. In the afternoon her Majesty drove into Berlin, and was quietly but respectfully received by the crowds assembled in expectation of her visit. On Wednesday her Majesty received Prince Bismarck in special audience.

The latest account of the Emperor Frederick's state of health is that the fever is now very slight and that his Majesty's general condition has begun to improve.

In the French Chamber on Monday a motion was made deprecating the appointment of a civilian, M. de Freycinet, as War Minister, but a vote of confidence was passed by 377 to 175.

The Committee of the French Chamber has reported in favour of sanctioning lottery loans for the Panama Canal scheme.

The Boulanger demonstrations in Paris have ceased, and there has been no renewal of the street disturbances.

President Carnot is on a tour in the French provinces.

The St. Petersburg papers complain of the concentration of Austrian troops on the frontier, and similar complaints of an increase of the Russian forces are put forth in the Austrian and Hungarian journals.

There is great agitation in Crete, and murderous conflicts have occurred between Christians and Mahommedans.

The rioting in Roumania has apparently ceased, but the fact that 3,000 prisoners were taken proves the extent of the recent outbreak. It is believed that to foreign agency is due the revolt against the Government, but measures are being considered to relieve the acknowledged distress of the peasantry.

It is reported that the Pope will shortly issue a condemnation of the Plan of Campaign and the boycotting system in Ireland.

General San Marzano, in addressing his troops, declared that the permanent forts erected at Sahati insured the safety of the Italian possessions against any attack from Abyssinia.

The island of Cuba is greatly disturbed, and brigandage is rapidly extending.

The Tariff Bill has been again under discussion in the United States House of Representatives.

The Fisheries Treaty is opposed by the Republican Senators, and there is no prospect of a ratification at present.

The natives at Cape Juby, on the West African Coast, have attacked an English commercial house, and murdered several of the people employed there. A British gunboat has been sent to the spot.

THE best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle, Re. 1-4.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

EAST INDIA OFFICERS.

ON Friday, April 20th, Sir J. Gorst introduced a Bill to amend the law relating to certain officers in India. The Bill proposes, by an amendment of an Act of George III., to enable the Viceroy of India, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, to give leave of absence to the Indian Commander-in Chief, to Indian Governors, and to members of the Council when it shall appear to him desirable to do so. The object of the Bill is to prevent a repetition of the difficulty which arose last year in regard to the Duke of Connaught's visit to England to take part in the Jubilee festivities.

IMMORALITY IN BOMBAY.

Mr. S. Smith asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been directed to a statement made by the Rev. Alfred S. Dyer, dated Bombay, March 30, 1888, wherein he stated that :—"A medical officer, in a private communication, says that respectable girls are forced into lives of prostitution. The poorer class of natives are in great awe of persons in authority. Officials go out into the villages, and say it is the order of the Government that so many girls should go and be registered as prostitutes. The poor people are afraid to refuse or resist, their daughters are delivered up, and thus virtuous girls are consigned to lives of infamy" ; and whether the Government would enquire whether any such practices exist.

Sir J. Gorst : Any persons guilty of the offences described in the question would, under the Indian Penal Code, be liable to ten years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine. In evidence of the commission of such offence were laid before the Public Prosecutor at Bombay, it would be his duty to institute proceeding, but an anonymous statement that Government officials are in the habit of committing such an offence does not afford any basis upon which an inquiry could be directed.

BRITISH SUBJECTS IN SIAM.

Mr. J. Maclean asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether serious complaints had been made to her Majesty's Government by a large number of British subjects resident in Siam relative to the administration of justice in the Consular Court at Bangkok, in that country ; whether, in default of the removal of the grounds of such complaints, such British subjects had asked that they might be placed under the protection of the Consul in Bangkok of some friendly European or American Power; and whether, under these circumstances, her Majesty's Government had taken or proposed to take any steps to remove the cause of such complaints, if well founded.

Sir J. Ferguson : Some complaints relative to the administration of justice in the Consular Court at Bangkok have been received at the Foreign Office. They appear to originate with certain Englishmen in the employment of the Siamese Government. Inquiry has been made, but her Majesty's Government do not consider that the complaints are well founded, and they do not propose to take any steps in the matter. It is hardly necessary that I should state that in countries such as Siam, where her Majesty exercises by treaty extra-territorial jurisdiction, there can be no question of placing British subjects under the protection of the Consul of any other Power.

MARRIAGES IN MAURITIUS.

In answer to Sir G. Campbell, Baron H. De Worms said : It appears from the annual report of that Registrar-General of Mauritius for 1886 that in the year the percentage of illegitimate births was 53·7 for the whole population and 62·3 for the Indian population. The law of Mauritius did not recognise any marriages contracted in the colony which are not celebrated before an officer of the Civil Status. As regards the small marriage rate, the explanation which suggests itself as most probable is that a considerable number of the Indians who marry according to their personal religious law, do not think it necessary to contract civil marriages. The provisions for the elementary education of the Indian population is inadequate. The colonial Government and Legislature have been repeatedly urged by successive Secretaries of State to supply this want ; but financial and other difficulties have hitherto prevented effectual measures being adopted, and I can only add that the Secretary of State will be glad if the hope expressed by the Governor may be realised. The Secretary of State cannot insist upon the passing of a measure of this kind, which involves expenditure.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACTS IN INDIA.

Mr. J. Stuart asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he had received by mail last week, as anticipated, the reply of the Government of India to the communications of the India Office on the subject of the repeal of Contagious Diseases Acts in that country.

Sir J. Gorst : Yes, sir.

Mr. J. Stuart : Will the hon. gentleman lay the correspondence on the table of the House ?

Sir J. Gorst asked for notice of the question.

Mr. J. Stuart asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether there was at the India Office a copy of a circular memorandum, No. 21, "Office of Quartermaster-General in India," addressed to general officers commanding divisions and districts, dated from the Army Headquarters, Simla, June 17, 1886, and signed by E. F. Chapman, Major-General, Quartermaster-General in India, on the subject of cantonment lock hospitals ; and whether he would lay that circular memorandum upon the table of the House.

Sir J. Gorst : No, sir. (Laughter.)

Mr. J Stewart: Will the hon. gentleman take steps to obtain the return (Hear, hear.)

Sir J. Gorst : I cannot possibly undertake to obtain a return of the existence of which I have no knowledge.

Mr. J. Stuart : If I state that I have seen the return will the hon. member under those circumstances take steps to obtain it ? (Hear, hear.)

Sir J. Gorst : I made a very full statement to the House some time ago, in which I said that the Secretary of State would not apply to the Government of India for any reports and papers on this subject until the full report promised by the Government of India had been received, considered, and a decision founded thereon. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. J. Stuart : Is the hon. gentleman going to exclude all information outside that report ? (Hear, hear.)

No answer.

Mr. J. Stuart: I have a right to an answer. (Cheers.) The hon. gentleman has refused to give the return because he has no official knowledge of its existence ; and then he says he will ask for no papers until the report of the Government of India has been received and a decision arrived at.

The Speaker : It is within the competence of a Minister to refuse to answer a question.

Mr. J. Stuart : Do I understand that hon gentleman refuses to answer ?

Sir J. Gorst : I have not refused to answer any question. If the hon. gentleman wishes for any further answers to those which I have given, I shall be much obliged if he will give the usual notice. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Channing : The reply of the hon gentleman in the first instance was yes. I think the House is entitled to know what is meant by that yes.

No answer.

THE BURMA RUBY MINES.

In reply to Mr. Hanbury, Sir J. Gorst said : The ruby mines could not be visited by Europeans without the permission of the Chief Commissioner. Permission was granted to agents of all respectable firms, and if Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co. had applied for leave it would no doubt have been granted. This firm was in negotiation with the Government for a concession of these mines without competition at two lakhs of rupees per annum. Messrs. Streeter and Co. offered four lakhs. The competition was between them and Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co. Until the report of the expert sent to the mines had been made, no decision, as he had frequently stated, would be arrived at.

Mr. S. Hill asked : (1) Whether the offer of Captain Pratten, on behalf of Messrs. Streeter, to take a lease of the ruby mines in Burma under certain conditions as to the working and arrangements with the natives was formally accepted by the Indian Government ; (2) was this acceptance given with the full knowledge of Lord Kimberley ; (3) did Messrs. Streeter fully undertake all the conditions required ; (4) and upon what ground has the present Secretary of State for India repudiated these arrangements ?

Sir J. Gorst said the replies to the questions are as follows :—(1) There was no such acceptance as to make a binding contract ; (2) Lord Kimberley was aware of what took place ; (3) I understand they were ready to do so ; (4) the Secretary of State has not repudiated any arrangement which has become binding on the Government of India.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC AND NATIVE RACES.

Mr. A. M'Arthur called attention to the evils of the liquor traffic among the native races inhabiting the British dependencies, and moved that the Government should take steps to suppress it. In a modified form the Resolution was agreed to.

THE REVENUE OF MAURITIUS.

In answer to Sir G. Campbell, Baron H. De Worms said : A great part of the revenue of Mauritius is derived from Customs and licences. The Indians, forming more than two thirds of the population, no doubt contribute largely to the revenue from these sources. At the present time the elected members and the nominated members who are not public officers constitute the majority of the Council of Government. The Crown is, therefore, unable to exercise a

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

RECREATION CLUB DANCE, at the B.B. and C.I. Railway Mechanics' Institute, Parel, on FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 9 p.m. Admission—One gentleman and ladies, Rs. 3.

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COME AND SEE our new Goods in all Departments; also hundreds of suitable presents for Wedding and Birthday, also Birthday cards. Prices cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

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TO BE LET, in MIDDLE COLABA, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW for six months from 1st June. Rent moderate—Apply to "A. B.," care of Publisher.

TO LET, FURNISHED at once, or from 1st June, for about 6 months from date, a very airy bungalow at Breach Candy, now occupied by Mr. C. Marcks. Rent, Rs. 1-0 only per month; also the first floor No. 15, Esplanade Road, opposite the Esplanade Hotel, suitable for office or dwelling.—Apply MARCKS and Co. Ld., Bombay.

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SAINT BERNARD DOG, FOR SALE.—Apply to Messrs. CURSETJEE EDULJEE, Dubashes, No. 1, Forbes Street, Bombay.

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BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE, few second-hand Flyer Turnstiles, fitted with Ashworth's patent long collars of 218 spindles each, 2½ guage. They can be seen working at the Dinshaw Petit Mills, Parell.—Apply to D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages Supplement of English news in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17 including postage for the United Kingdom.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

Under instructions from Mr. Robert Scott, the mortagee, and on account and risk of James Donald, of Bombay, an insolvent, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 15th inst. at 3-30 p.m., (unless previously disposed of by private contract,) subject to particulars and conditions of sale, which will then be produced:—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, held from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, for a term of fifty years, from the 1st day of March, 1883, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,419 6-9 square yards, and bounded as follows:—On the north by Ahmedabad Street, on the south by the road through which the Carnac Bunder sidings pass, on the east by Frere Road, and on the west by the premises next described, on which said premises a large metal business has been for some years carried on, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Donald, Hennessey and Couper, and recently in that of the said James Donald, and are known as "The Ripon Iron Works," together with the large workshops, godowns, and buildings erected on the said piece or parcel of land, and the machinery, fixtures and effects now in or upon the same.

The whole of the above will be submitted in the first instance at one lot subject to a reserved bid, and, if not so sold, will be put up in lots, the first lot comprising the land and building, and the remaining lots the machinery fixtures and effects.

For particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS,

On SATURDAY the 19th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, behind the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, several consignment of fancy goods consisting of assorted glasswares, superior porcelain ware, such as tea cups, milk jugs, dessert plates, &c. Enamelled ware, walking sticks, snawls, table covers patent cork-screw, ginkets, pinches, scent cases, lady's companion, dresse dolls, mechanical toys, tobacco and money purses, hand mirrors, a large quantity of table ornaments of various kinds, table and hanging lamps, a consignment of English Veranon furniture, such as tables, chairs, couches, stools, glass jars, inkstands, and many other articles too numerous to describe.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway, Goods Depot, Warse under,

On MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNET and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place.—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, sweeping, &c.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Bungalows with Outhouses, at Bandora, near the Railway Station, opposite the Bandora Tank.

On SUNDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co, will, by order of the legal heirs and representatives of the late Mr. Y. A. Lacka, deceased, sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following very valuable landed property:—

All those pieces or parcels of ground, together with the messuages, tenements or bungalows, stables, and outhouses standing thereon, on the north side of the public road, leading from Bandora to Ghore Bunder and Bassein, situate, lying, and being at Bandora, in Talooka Salsette, Zilla Tanna, in the sub-district of Salsette, and district of Tanna, containing by admeasurement 11,200 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Tanna, under Survey numbers 53, 54, and 59 and Port numbers 1, 7, and 9 and which said premises are bounded as follows:—On the east partly by the property of Antone Manuel De Monte, and partly by the property of Elias De Seall, on the west by the property of Manockjee Limjee, on the north by the property of Enas Bhandaree, and on the south by the public road leading from Bandora to Ghore Bunder and Bassein, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT LANOWLEE, KNOWN AS LANOWLEE HOTEL.

Under instructions from Surgeon Kaikhoshroo Sorabji Nariman, the administrator of the estate of the late Sorabji Rustomji Nariman, deceased, and on account and risk of Ardeshir Merwanji Daroowalla *alias* Lanowliwalla, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale, given in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 10 h March, 1885, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 2 rd inst., at 4 p. m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following very valuable landed properties:—

Firstly.—All that piece of ground, with the bungalow or dwelling houses cookrooms and privies standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate in the village of Lanowlee, Turf name Mawal, within the district of the subregistrar of Mawal (Wadgaum), in the Poona Zillah, containing by admeasurement 7,417 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Poona under Revenue Survey; No. 13, and which piece of land is bounded on or towards the east by a public road; on the south by a passage for water and by the property of Sorabjee Rustomjee Mistry; on or towards the west by a spring of water; and on or towards the north by the property of the said Purshotum Ragoonath Bhanday and by the property of Ardaseer Merwanjee Daroowalla and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the said Ardaseer Merwanjee Daroowalla,

Secondly,—All that piece of ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in the village of Lanowlees, Turf name Mawal, within the district of the sub-registrar of Mawal, (Wadgaum,) in the Poona Zillah containing by admeasurement 1,9.0 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Poona under Revenue Survey No 151, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Janardhun Wassoodew; on or towards the south by the or towards the west by the property of the said Purshotum Rugoonath Bhanday, and on or towards the north by the property of the said Ardaser Merwanjee Daroowalla hereby herein described, and which said premises were and are now occupied by the said Ardaseer Merwanjee Daroowalla.

Thirdly.—All that piece of ground, together with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate in the village of Lanowlee, Turf name Mawal, within the district of the Sub-Registrar of Mawal (Wadgaum), in the Poona Zillah, containing by admeasurement 7,358 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Poona under Revenue Survey No. 151, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Janardhun Wassoodew; on or towards the south by the property of the said Ardeseer Merwanjee Daroowalla; on or towards the west partly by the property of the said Purshotum Ragoonath Bhanday, by the property of the said Gopal Wishwanath, and on rtowards the north by a public road, and which said premises were, and are now, occupied by the said Ardaseer Merwanjee Daroowalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishanker and Dinsha, Solicitors, to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 15th May, 1888.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,

FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,

TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system

No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.

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PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.

Or 24 do. do. „ 36.

The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.

Or 24 do. do. „ 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,

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AUTHORISED.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE OF POLICY THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

PRECEDING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS, CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1854, respectively.

rice, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF OLD BUILDING MATERIALS, &c.

Under instructions from C. N. CLIFTON, Esq., C.E., Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 15th instant—

At 1-30 p.m., at the Grand Arsenal, Fort, few old rafter, teak battens door, door frames, &c.

At 3 p.m., at the new Barracks, Colaba, a quantity of old scantlings, door shutters, windows, teak battens, rafters, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, May 15, 1888.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

ON THURSDAY, the 17th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-good, twist, &c.—

5 bales gray T cloth, shirtings and dhoties.
5 cases Turkey red prints.
3 bales white and colored handkerchiefs.
5 cases blue and stripe dhoties.
3 cases Nainsering and check cloth.
5 cases white shirting.

A quantity of spelter, paint, umbrellas, &c,

AUCTION SALE OF THE BARQUE "SULTANY."

On TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of Messrs. Visram Ebrahim & Co., Agents for the owner,

The Barque "Sultany," of 3,700 tons register, built of teak and Gulmul, sheathed with copper, with all the masts, yards, sails, boat, rigging, &c., as she now lies in the Bombay Harbour.

The vessel is classed by Bureau Veritas 3-3 L I I till March, 1889.

The vessel is open for the inspection of intending purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lot being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STORES DEPOT, PAREL.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p. m., at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depot, Parel—

A quantity of old and unserviceable stores, consisting of empty crates, cases, casks, iron cans, paint tins, scrap wood, broken glass, telegraph materials, leather and India-rubber cuttings, wrought and cast scrap iron, cast steel files, zinc linings from packing cases, old lamps and shovels, office furniture, clothing cotton and woollen, cloth cuttings, &c, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD MARINE STORES &c., &c. IN THE P. & O. CO'S DOCKYARD, MAZAGON.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on Friday, the 18th inst., at 2 p.m., in the P. & O. S N, Co's Dockyard, Mazagon.

A quantity of Old Marine Stores, &c., consisting of old canvas sails, canvas cuttings, old flags old ropes, scrap and old iron, old iron chain, empty oil casks, sundry articles of tin & copper, old mattings, various wooden fittings of ships, broken glass and crockery ware, and miscellaneous other articles.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, May 15, 1888.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 14.

BEYOND a further decline of 1-16d. per oz. in the price of Silver, which, however, we noticed in our last report, Saturday's financial telegram shows no change in any of the items wired. The General Produce Markets, also, were without further movement.

The Liverpool Cotton Market opened quiet this morning; probable sales, 10,000 bales. Imports, 11,000 bales.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office ...	Dec.	Rs.	24,52,574
Do. do. Branches...	Inc.	„	3,91,783
Other Deposits...	Inc.	„	26,30,619
Government Securities ...	Inc.	„	1,13,419
Loans ...	Inc.	„	78,601
Bills Discounted ...	Dec.	„	1,34,412
Cash with other Banks ...	Inc.	„	38,513
Cash and Currency Notes ...	Inc.	„	8,14,839

The state of things shown by the statement issued this afternoon is just the reverse of that disclosed by the figures of the previous week. Then there had been a large expansion of the trade demand; but owing to a considerable addition to Public Deposits, some increase in the Bank's Cash Balance was shown; whereas now a large diminution in trade requirements is apparent; but the increase which the Balance would have shown has been much reduced by heavy Government withdrawals. It still stood, however, on Saturday at over a lakh more than at the close of the previous week. It will be noticed from our figures that there had been only a small decrease in Discounts, while Loans had increased slightly; but the increase in Private Deposits had been large, and the net falling-off in the trade demand is represented by nearly 27 lakhs.

COTTON.—Our Market naturally opened very quiet this morning in view of the dull tone in Liverpool on Saturday, and lower rates all round were offered by the few buyers who came forward. Dealers, however, maintained the steady attitude which has characterized them this season in face of unfavourable advices from outside, and only in Bhownuggur, which we call Re. 1 per candy lower, has any quotable decline been established. The Mills were buyers of Wadwan in the morning; and in the after part of the day a good enquiry was felt for ready Bengals and Oomra kinds, which resulted in a fair business being done in those descriptions. In addition to some 1,000 bales of Wadwan, taken at Rs. 200 to Rs. 205½, the principal purchases to-day have been of Bengal, at Rs. 188-90½; Julgaum, Ginned, at Rs. 209-10; Khangaum, at Rs. 210; and Dharwar, at Rs. 210 per candy.

WHEAT.—A large business has been done to-day, chiefly in Pessy, and the market closed firm at a general advance of half-an-anna per cwt., the following being this evening's quotations:—

White Pessy (91 per cent.)	Rs.	4-6-0	per cwt.
Do. (85 „)	„	4-5-0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„	4-4-0	„
Red Delhi	„	4-0-0	„
Hard Yellow	„	4-6-0	„
Red Ahmedabad	„	4-2-0	„
Hard Red	„	4-0-0	„

SEEDS have also been active, and *Linseed* is 6 pies per cwt. dearer, at Rs 6-1-6 to Rs. 6-4-0 per cwt. *Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed* is now quoted at Rs. 6-8-0 to Rs. 6-9-0 per cwt., but other descriptions are unchanged in value; though all are steady.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton ...	8,042	bales.
Wheat ...	82,430	cwts.
Linseed ...	19,015	„
Rapeseed...	16,572	„
Poppy Seed ...	6,080	„
Groundnuts ...	625	„

FREIGHTS continue to be very quiet at our last quotations, and no fresh business of importance has transpired.

EXCHANGE opened again this morning with a weak feeling, and we have to report a further decline of 1-32d. in Bank and Mercantile Paper, and of 1-16d. in Bank Wire Transfers since Saturday evening. The Banks have been keen buyers of 3 months' sight Credits at our quotations both for sterling and francs; but very little has been done. A small amount of Bank, and afterwards of Private Wire Transfers was placed at 1s. 4 3-32d; but 1-32d. lower was afterwards quoted. Forward Bank Wire Transfer has been quoted at 1s. 43-32d. and demand at 1s. 4½d. from July onwards. Ready rates at closing were:—

Bank Bills on demand...	1s. 4 3-32d.	per rupee.	
Do. Telegraphic ...	1s. 4 1-16d.	„	
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 4 5-32d.	„	
Credits do. ...	1s. 4½d.	„	
Francs do. ...	1·71½ to 172	„	

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet, little business having transpired on any line, and we call Four per cents. ¼ lower, the quotations being 100¼ for Money; 100⅛ for the coming settlement; and 99 7-8 for the 30th June. The other denomination is quoted at 106⅛ to ¼.

SHARES.—The market has been closed to-day owing to the death of a broker.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 12th May as compared with the statement of the 5th May 1888:—

LIABILITIES.	May 5. Rs.	May 12. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities...	26,50,000	26,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office....	92,20,625	67,68,051
do. do. at Branches.....	26,84,25	30,76,040
Other Deposits ...	2,78,48,301	3,04,78,920
Post Bills ...	8,858	10,647
Cash Credits undrawn...	5,33,545	6,25,563
Rs.	5,29,45,586	5,36,09,221
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	29,20,779	30,34,198
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper Bullion and Merchandise.	32,37,123	30,44,928
Loans on Security of do ...	48,79,964	49,58,565
Current Accounts, overdrawn ...	2,530	3,201
Bills Discounted and purchased ...	2,72,62,063	2,71,27,651
Stamps, &c....	28,239	28,193
Dead Stock ... Rs. 5,57,582		
Amt. applied in reduction.. 2,85,000	3,02,350	3,02,582
Bullion ...	2,93,722	2,37,722
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	3,35,976	3,74,489
Cash and Currency Notes ...	1,36,82,850	1,44,97,689
	5,29,45,586	5,36,09,221

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ...	Rs.	14-13
Carolas ...	„	248
Mexican Dollars ...	„	222
Five-Franc Pieces ...	„	288
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness ...	„	106-9
Gold Leaf ...	„	23-6
Bar Gold, 10 ca. English, 100 touch ...	„	23-13
Australian Gold, 100 touch ...	„	23-10
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch ...	„	23-10
Pekin ...	„	23-1

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent ...	100 7-16
Four-and-a-half per cent...	106½
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans ...	106½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House R c....	..
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872...	..
Paris Municipal Loan ...	215
Port Trust Bonds...	95½

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a splendid assortment of Furniture Coverings, consisting of Arts Chintz, Tapestry, Plushes, Roman Satins, &c.; also Glimps and Cords to match.

18, Marine Street, Bombay, 20th April, 1888.

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MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

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DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BARNARD—SMITH—April 24, at Clifton, Francis Henry Cecil, son of the late Francis Barnard, of Bristol, to Katie Augusta, daughter of the late Major George Smith, Bombay Light Cavalry.

BELL—IGGULDEN—April 19, at Paddington, George Symes, son of the late Alexander Davison Bell, of Quebec, to Ada Mary, daughter of the late Charles Iggulden, of Bombay and Naples.

DANIELL—STOKES—April 19, at Totteridge, Herts, Major Robert Holford Daniell, Commandant H E the Governor of Bombay's Body Guard, son of the late Col J Townshend Daniell, Bengal Army, to Harriett Haughton daughter of the late Thomas Newton Stokes, Esq, of Totteridge.

WILLIAMS—FIELD—April 21, at Wells-street, Charles Oswald Nicholson, son of Col Ben Williams, C B, Director Army Remount Operations for India, to Ethel Florence, daughter of Mrs Field, of Stanhope Park, Greenford.

DEATHS.

BELL—April 19, at Slough, Henrietta Sydenham Bell, daughter of the late General Robert Bell, Madras Artillery, aged 75.

JOHNSTON—April 22, at Culross Abbey, Major Laurence Johnston, late 26th Madras Native Infantry, H E I C S.

MARCEL—March 30, at Salisbury, Jas A Marcel, late Bengal Civil Service.

SMITH—April 29, at Moffat, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, Robert Carr (Bertie), the beloved and youngest son of Maxwell Smith, Munjoul Factory, Tirhoot, aged 9 years and 6 months.

STAVELEY—April 23, at Westminster, George Edmund Staveley, 1st Bombay Lancers, son of the late T G Staveley, of the Foreign Office, aged 31.

WRIGHT—April 18, at Malta, (on her way home), Amy, wife of Francis Nelson Wright, Bengal Civil Service, late of Meerut, N-W P.

WYBAULT—April 12, at Sion House, county Kilkenny, Dep Com-Gen Joseph William Wybault, the last surviving Officer of the Commissariat Department who served in the Peninsular War.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

BIRTH.

HARDEN—May 6, at Constantia, Murree, the wife of Major G Harden, 2nd Battalion, The Royal Sussex Regiment, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1888.

THE suspension of the Sirdar Diler Jung created a profound impression in England. A hundred articles appeared in the leading London and Provincial journals, and questions were pressed upon the Government in Parliament with an energy which marked the general impatience to get at the facts—an impatience rather whetted by efforts made in more than one quarter to formulate a defence by anticipation against charges which had not been made but were foreseen. The announcement that the Home Minister for Hyderabad had been suspended on Saturday the 14th April was only published in the London papers on the following Tuesday. None of the interrogatories, which were published in our columns on the Monday following the suspension, were transmitted to London by telegraph. Consequently, the points at issue were not understood, and a good deal of misapprehension prevailed. The action of the Hyderabad Government was set down to personal and political antipathy to a successful official of whom the Minister was jealous. The *Times* and the *Standard* published articles which related the facts as set forth in the Blue Book submitted to Parliament in September last, and later on in the Yellow Book or Memorandum published subsequently by the Sirdar himself in Hyderabad. The facts set forth in the papers submitted to Parliament and in the Sirdar's Memorandum were not, however, so complete as was supposed; under the light of supplementary facts, indicated in the ten interrogatories put to the Sirdar by the Nizam's Government, they assume a very different aspect. The *Times* wrote that it was impossible to resist the conclusion that the Nizam's Government was aware before the purchase of the shares in the Company "that the capital of the Company included 85,000 shares fully paid up, or *in other words founder's shares.*" The Nizam's Government did not know what might and did lurk under the words which the writer paraphrases as "founder's shares." The words did not say that £850,000 worth of the million of capital which it was stipulated should be available for the working of mines in Hyderabad territory had really disappeared for ever into the pockets of the Concessionaires. Neither the Government of Hyderabad nor the Government of India were aware that to all intents and purposes the Sirdar Diler Jung was one of the Concessionaires, and that one-fourth of the eighty-five thousand shares fell to his lot. A little knowledge is a dangerous thing, and it is nothing to the point to say that the Nizam's Government knew that eighty-five thousand shares were "fully paid up" unless they were also aware at the time that the capital said to be paid up could never be utilized for the purposes in view when the Concession was negotiated. It was expressly stipulated over and over again that £150,000 only should be raised "on a first issue." That stipulation did not appear in the indenture, and its absence may have been due to accident or to oversight, or to another cause. But there was no stipulation that the whole of the rest of the capital was to be appropriated by the Sirdar and the Concessionaires, and it is begging the question to say that the omission justified the appropriation of the whole of the shares to any purpose other than that of developing the mines in the Nizam's territories.

The endeavour made to excuse the purchasing of the shares for the Nizam last June becomes in the light of the disclosure, made a few days later by Mr. Watson, the strongest condemnation of "that most difficult and almost impossible operation." It must be supposed—says the writer, little recking the dangerous ground he was treading on—"that the insinuation is that the Sirdar was a participator in the benefits of the concession, and that he advised his master to invest money in the concern in order that the founder's shares might be converted into cash for his own and his partner's benefit." That is precisely the missing link which Mr. Watson's brutal frankness has provided. "If there be any ground for such a charge against the Sirdar," says this most damaging of apologists, imagining that no such charge could be made, "the evidence should be easily discovered and promptly produced." Less than a week sufficed to induce Mr. Watson to make a clean breast of it. "If such evidence is not forthcoming it will be hard to substantiate the accusation upon which the Sirdar has been suspended. Quite so; and now that the evidence is forthcoming what is to be said? This most iufelicitous defence is more destructive than the most furious diatribes of the Sirdar's London enemies, who denounce him as "a Mephistopheles," "robber" and a "beak." Of course, if Mr. Inverarity can break down Mr. Watson on cross-examination before the Committee of the House of Commons, and discredit his evidence, a defence may still be possible. But it will scarcely be possible for any writer to repeat the insinuation that the charges against the Home Secretary of Hyderabad have not been made with precision, and that the Sirdar has not been provided with the opportunity of rebutting the charges and clearing his honour. It is an exaggeration to say, as the writer in the *Times* does, that a charge of fraud has been brought against the Sirdar. Certain points, on which explanations are necessary, have been set forth with great precision in the interrogatories, and the Sirdar has been allowed ample opportunity to answer them. The answer will doubtless be forthcoming. The inquiry by the Committee of the House of Commons will no doubt pour a flood of light on a great deal that is still obscure.

Meanwhile we have leisure to note some interesting facts to supplement our knowledge of what took place when the Concessionaires divided the 85,000 shares, of £10 each, "paid up." The magnitude of the operation which placed a large number of those shares on the London market is of itself sufficient to arrest attention. Seven columns of small type give the names of the sixteen hundred victims, amongst some of whom it is sad to notice those of widows and of fatherless children. The manner in which Mr. Watson sold to Mr. Winter and Mr. Winter to Mr. Watson and back again shows how keen must have been the struggle for shares, and how well founded was Mr. Watson's representation to the Sirdar that it would be very difficult indeed for his Highness the Nizam to get a chance of buying £120,000 worth of shares at two pounds premium. The difficulty must have been to induce the Concessionaires to sell their £10 shares at anything less than double. There was really no reason why they should not have run the shares up to £30 each, a figure which, if we mistake not, was anticipated by the City Editor of *Vanity Fair*. The Concessionaires have not received the credit which is due to them for their self-control; their moderation is equal to that which astonished Clive. By the terms of the indenture under which they took a beggarly sum of £850,000 they were equally entitled to take £2,000,000, or £10,000,000, or even five milliards, like so many Bismarcks. For it was expressly stated that the capital was to consist of a million sterling "or more" in shares or debentures as might be thought expedient. It is amazing that with *carte blanche* like this the first million was not exceeded. Whether in striving after unimagined possibilities the Concessionaires might not have touched the limits which mark off the sublime from the ridiculous, and brought the whole bubble to a speedy and infructuous end, it is bootless to inquire. But no one can gainsay the proposition that precisely the same lucid arguments employed by one writer in the *Times*, and by another in the *Standard*, to justify or at all events to explain the appropriation of the whole of eighty-five thousand shares, would apply with equal force had the Concessionaires elected to raise an extra million as a reward for their success in presenting the Nizam with £150,000 of his own money to work his ancestral mines.

THE House of Commons, in discussing the enhancement of sentences on appeal under the Crimes Act in Ireland, might, as our London correspondent suggests, have had a clearer conception of the matter if it had kuown that the Penal Code in India provides for the same thing, though, as we may point out, with a difference. The two enhancements that created such dissatisfaction in Bombay two or three years since were the result not of an appeal by the defendants, but of a revision by the High Court. In India a revision is brought about by the inspection of the proceedings of the Mofussil Courts by the High Court, and the Criminal Procedure Code expressly allows an enhancement of sentence. In the discussion of the matter which the cases of the engine-driver Catley and of the engineer Mr. Fox gave rise to, much prominence was given to the fact that under scarcely any other system of penal procedure in the world than that of India would a defendant be liable on appeal or revision to an increased sentence—an estimate of the situation which did not take into account the possibilities of the near future in the courts of the Irish County Court judges. The explanation and the excuse for this peculiar feature in the Indian Criminal Procedure Code is that in the exercise of its functions of revision over the Mofussil Courts the Indian High Courts may occasionally have to deal with some failure of justice, some of the native magistrates for instance, who do much better in civil work than in criminal, being liable to err in the direction of lenity. For the matter of that, however, England itself cannot be deemed to have arrived at perfection in the art of "making the punishment fit the crime," only the other day a town's meeting at Sheffield having indignantly called for the removal of the Recorder, a Queen's Counsel and a Member of Parliament, who had thought a month's imprisonment an adequate punishment for a brutal and murderous assault of the old-fashioned garrotting type. The procedure of the Irish County Court Judges, who have in certain cases doubled and trebled sentences appealed against, is not on all fours with that which Sir William Wedderburn and Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas followed when they pronounced the enhancement of the sentences upon Messrs. Catley and Fox. In India there must be grounds, *prima facie*, for the belief that the sentence of the inferior court is so lenient as to involve a failure of justice. In Ireland the motive power is the defendant, presumably smarting under the belief that the justice administered to him by the Resident Magistrate has been much too severe, and when he gets an enhancement of his sentence he gets what he does not ask for, and what he certainly does not expect. There is a report that in consequence of the debate in the House of Commons on the subject the County Court Judges have been instructed not to increase any more sentences on appeal. Either such an order, or a politic abandonment by convicted defendants of their right of appeal, was inevitable as soon as it appeared that the exercise of this right might lead to such diametrically opposite results as they desired. But Mr. Balfour has so warmly resented the imputation that the Executive have ever interfered with the Courts in Ireland that it is difficult to believe that this attempt has been made to limit the exercise of the appellate powers of the County Court Judges.

THE *Economist*, as candid in its criticism of the financial administration of India now that Mr. Westland has it in his charge as when Sir Auckland Colvin was Financial Member of Council, bluntly asks "Is the Government of India capable of rendering accurate accounts of its income and expenditure?" The question goes somewh

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND SUAKIN.

LONDON, MAY 14.

The Marquis of Salisbury, in reply to a deputation which waited on him on Saturday urging the Government to watch over the interests of merchants at Suakin, said that a British Protectorate in that quarter would be contrary to Treaties. Government was, however, anxious to restore the trade at Suakin with a view to promote the prosperity of the Soudan and stifle slavery.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL HEWETT.

LATER.

Admiral Hewett is dead.

MADAGASCAR.

TAMATAVE, MAY 13.

General Willoughby has been expelled from Madagascar.

THE EMPEROR FREDERICK.

CHARLOTTENBURG, MAY 13.

The Emperor Frederick is stronger, and to-day walked without aid in his study.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE BALKAN INTRIGUES.

BELGRADE, MAY 14.

Bulgaria has complained to Servia of the incursions of armed bands from Mentenegro of Bulgarian emigrants into the frontier districts chiefly near Irn.

Acts of brigandage are also occurring in the Rhodope district.

EXPECTED *COUP DE MAIN* IN CENTRAL ASIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 14.

It is denied here that Russia is making preparations for a *coup de main* in Central Asia or against Persia.

Russia, it is asserted, seeks to protect her frontier in the event of any insurgent movements in the direction of Herat.

THE AFGHAN FRONTIER RUMOURS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 14.

The Government of India has as yet heard nothing of the disturbances near Herat, news of which has appeared in the *Standard* and been telegraphed to India.

LATER.

The Press Commissioner announces that the Government of India have not received intelligence from Herat confirming what has been telegraphed to India of the Jamshedis declaring for Russia. But news was lately received of movements of the Sarakhs on the boundary requiring the presence of Colonel Alikhanoff. It is probable that his departure from Penjdeh in connection with the Sarakhs has given rise to the report about the Jamshedis.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 14.

The report telegraphed by the *Pioneer's* London correspondent yesterday regarding the complications on the Herat frontier remains uncorroborated by any intelligence received up to date in India from that quarter.

ANOTHER RAID BY THE SHENDUS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 14.

News from Chittagong states that the Shendus, who killed Lieutenant Stewart, attached to a Survey party a short time back, have made another raid into British territory, near Tamchi, and attacked a guard on the Sungu River, supposed to be 300 strong.

A force of frontier police under Mr. Shuttleworth, Assistant Superintendent, started from Ruma, which is thirty miles distant, to reinforce the Tamchi guard and follow up the raiders. This is the third incursion made by the raiders within a short time.

The Shendus can place ten thousand warriors in the field, and if they could cut up the Rangamutti most of the tea gardens will go, except those on seaboard. Life and property are insecure in those parts.

HAILSTORM IN ASSAM.

A severe hailstorm has occurred in Jaipur, Assam. Considerable damage was done to green tea leaves, as well as to summer fruits.

VISIT OF SIR STEUART BAYLEY TO SIKKIM.

The Lieutenant-Governor, who goes to Lingtu next week, expects to meet the head Shefe or representative of Dalai Lama, who is at present in the Chumba Valley.

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Orders in regard to the reorganisation of the Judge Advocate-General's Department, about which I telegraphed some time ago, will shortly be issued. The strength of the Department will be considerably reduced.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, MAY 12.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

MARSEILLES, MAY 14.

The P. and O. Co.'s Sutlej from Bombay arrived here at 9 a.m., to-day.

ADEN, MAY 13.

The Italian mail steamer Raffaele Rubattino left here for Bombay yesterday morning.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Poseidon from Bombay arrived here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16
2½ per cent. Consols	99½
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67⅜
4½ per cent. do.	71⅛
4½ per cent. French Rentes	105½
Bar Silver	42 1-16

THE report of the directors of the Bombay Gas Company (Limited), for the half-year ending December 31, states that, after transferring £7,000 to exchange equalization account (thereby raising it to £8,479) and £500 to reserve fund for depreciation of plant, &c., there is a profit balance of £9,756, out of which they recommend a dividend of 4 per cent. (making 7½ per cent. for the year) tax free, £156 being carried forward.

THE reinforcement sent hence to Chindwin and the Kubo Valley number 800 with two guns and 200 Mounted Infantry. They are marching to re-take Indin, where Kale Sawbwa was captured by Chins.

THE HYDERABAD MINING SCANDAL.

OUR London correspondent, writing on the 27th April, says :—

The Hyderabad Deccan scandal, as the newspapers call the Diler Jung episode in the modern history of a great Indian State, is, so far as this country is concerned, much as it was when I wrote last week, only more so, very much more so. That is to say, pending the receipt of Indian newspapers with full particulars, not many new things have been said, but the old ones have been repeated, decked out with fresh skill, and published everywhere. The interest taken by the *Times* is very great. That journal is in an awkward position, as it has in the past been so much identified with Abdul Huk. It has published, as from a member of its own staff, a narrative which, as a most judicially minded man said to me, left nothing more to be said for Diler Jung. The sentence only remained to be delivered.

Yesterday it allowed a correspondent, in leader type, to put another side of the question, this time in favour of the Sirdar. But even this statement did not alter the impression already made : all it did was to try to shift responsibility from one party to another or others. The matter, from a business point of view, has been most skilfully managed, the "simultaneity" which Lord Randolph Churchill wants in local government reform has been obtained in respect to newspaper comments upon the Hyderabad Company's affairs. I pay my tribute to excellent management. The juggler who keeps half-a-dozen balls in the air at one time is not to be mentioned in the same breath with the gentleman who has shown us what working the metropolitan press means. Only one thing more was wanting to make him a Past Master in the art, and that is to have as skilfully dealt with the provincial press. However, there was not so much need for this. Your daily contemporaries in Provincial England are well served by their correspondents in town. You will publish Mr. J. M. Maclean's long question and Sir John Gorst's answer in your news columns, and I need not do more here than mention it. The India Office is in a state of much commotion about the affair, owing to the persistent way in which it is endeavoured to make that Office responsible for what wasdone.

Lord Cross, however, will have none of this. It is not his lordship, or those associated with him, who are to blame, his lordship says. By no means. "What," he asks, with dignity and impressiveness, "is the good of having a Government in India if it can't keep such things as these straight ?" Many stories are floating in City circles which, one hopes, have no foundation in fact. One narrative has to do with the shares, £200,000 in value, made payble to bearer, and the interest which a certain official, who is frankly named, had in them. Another declares that Mr. Cordery telegraphed for Mr. Watson to meet him in Constantinople, but seeing that Mr. Watson has large banking connections in the Sublime Porte, probably the story is not true.

There are more of a like kind, which I must be excused from repeating. There are now a large number of *bona fide* shareholders in the Company. When the Nizam bought so largely, and the shares were quoted at 20 per cent. premium, not merely did the poor widow, the country clergyman, the retired Indian officer—classes we know so well when Limited Liability Companies go wrong—invest, but many of higher rank, some of whom can, and others of whom cannot, afford to lose any money in such a way. Lord Rosebery is (though not in his own name) a shareholder, to the extent of £5,000, I believe ; Lord Denbigh is another. I might mention others. Indeed, if it were not that, by the time this reaches India, you would be sick almost to death of the matter, I should have had the list of shareholders, with their respective holdings, copied at Somerset House and have sent it to you with this letter.

Mr. Labouchere has gone into the matter *con amore* and recklessly. That is to say, the long article which appears in this week's issue of his paper, while (doubtless) correct in its main facts, is marked by a number of minor inaccuracies such as arise when a man is writing from a brief on a subject or a country with which he is imperfectly acquainted. Then, again, there is a trace of vulgarity in the article. Little need existed for saying rude things of the Nizam, who is to be sympathized with and not reprobated.

Several short telegrams, evidently in the interests of Diler Jung, have appeared in the papers. It would seem, judging only from what one sees, as if the Minister would not succeed in justifying his suspension of the ex-Home Secretary because of the lack of definiteness in the charges brought. However, on that point you can judge better than we. Last night the House resumed its consideration of the Company's affairs on a question intended to lead to a motion for a Select Committee moved by Mr. Labouchere. Sir John Gorst's reply was a very lame one. His attitude and manner were not those of a man who has a good case for the Department in whose behalf he was speaking. What, probably, contributed to the unpleasantness of feeling plainly manifest was Lord Randolph Churchill's intervention in a mood of righteous anger. It was known days ago that Lord Randolph would back up Mr. Labouchere. At first, it is understood, he was disposed to deprecate the action taken by the gentleman who holds the winds of this exposure in the hollow of his hand. But, since he has learned the facts, and since the high official at Hyderabad has asked for his assistance all hesitation has vanished. One writer says the Select Committee's findings will involve a Ministerial crisis. This is unlikely. Before, however, it closes some reputations will, most assuredly, be tarnished, and some men in the City and elsewhere will not stand where they did.

Since I wrote the remark about sending you a copy of the list of shareho'ders in the Company, to-day's *Financial News* has reached me. That journal contains the list so far as it stood in August last. There are some nice deductions to be made from it, and a whole host of pertinent questions to be asked regarding the money paid for those shares, and the purposes to whichit has been applied. The silence of the directors of the Company in view of all the things that are said is most surprising. They are letting judgment go by default. In the interests of the many *bonâ fide* shareholders this is a serious mistake. Whatever else may happen their money ought not to be sacrificed, while the work of developing the rich mineral resources of the Nizam's Dominions ought to be most energetically pushed forward. This, however, may not be looked for until the House of Common's inquiry has taken place.

EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "One who knows" evidently knows little of the facts of the case which he is so anxious to bring to the notice of the public. He does not wish in the least to reflect upon the merits of the two gentlemen, and yet he says that the transfer will be another instance of putting square men in round holes, &c., &c. Nothing of the kind is contemplated by the change. Mr. Naigaumvalla will not have to teach engineering or agriculture ; physics, optics and astronomy will be the subjects he will have to lecture upon at the College of Science, Poona. Mr. Moos is a young gentleman of high scientific acquirements, and, though engineering and agriculture are his *forte*, a Bachelor of Science of the Edinburgh University and a distinguished pupil of Professor Tait may safely be entrusted with a subject like physics.

May 14. ONE WHO KNOWS ALL.

MILITARY NEWS.

A SAD accident, ending fatally, occurred at Lucknow on the evening of the 8th. Private Newnham, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, whilst stooping down was accidentally shot by a comrade. A party having fallen in for a match-shooting on the range, one man had loaded his rifle and was practising aiming ; but unfortunately he pulled the trigger and the charge passed through Newnham's side to the heart. Death was instantaneous. The Cantonment Magistrate held the usualinquest the following morning. The verdict was accidental death, both men being thebest of friends.

THE proceeds from two sales of Bengal opium and one month's pass duty on opium exported from Bombay amount to Rs. 1,17,84,225, being Rs. 4,85,225 better than the estimate. The whole gain has been made on Bombay opium, Bengal showing a deficiency of Rs. 73,550.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 27.

IT is fortunate for the humble scribe who is responsible for his letter week by week, that your expectations are not in proportion to the importance or interest of events occurring in this country. Were it otherwise, little less than a whole page of your issue would be needed for adequate reference to, or comment upon, the incidents of the past week. We have not exactly had an experience of that "crowded hour of glorious life" which, the poet declares, is "worth an age without a name." But we have been very near to it. The Queen's visits to Austria and Germany, her cordial greeting by Francis Joseph and her enthusiastic welcome by Teuton princes and people ; the improvement in the Kaiser's health, and the interesting incidents with which it has been accompanied ; the partial subsidence of Boulangism in France ; the exciting political incidents in the House of Commons since Monday ; the revival of Lord Randolph Churchill as a potent force in contemporary politics ; the Irish County Court enhancement of political sentences ; the Hyderabad so-called scandal and Diler Jung's characteristics, added to outspoken references to English officials ; then back to politics again to observe the Government's "amazing blunder" (the phrase is a recalcitrant Tory journalist's) in connection with Local Government Reform ; Mr. Goschen's shortsightedness and short memory respecting the Death Duties and Mr. Gladstone's election cry respecting the Budget relief for the rich and no aid for the poor ; the May meetings, growing every year more important and becoming a greater force in the nation's life ; the avoidance of a split between Spurgeonites and anti-Spurgeonites in the Baptist denomination ; Mr. Chamberlain's approaching third marriage—the one secure trophy of his visit to America ; the quarrel between Sir Morell Mackenzie and the *Times'* correspondent at Berlin and other quarrels between English and German doctors and English doctors and German papers, with most peppery correspondence,—these are but a handful of topics gathered at random among the host of things which have occupied our minds since my last letter. We are living a very full life just now. Furnace heat has been reached. Of course the wear and tear has been in proportion. You can't have great heat without corresponding consumption of force—whether mental or physical. It is not the miles travelled ; it is the pace that kills. Not that anybody has yet been crushed under the English Juggernaut's wheels, but a strain is put upon one's resources to do justice to all that is passing, and at the same time to keep one's head steady and one's judgment cool. However,—so contrary in its varied aspects is human nature,—there may be those in the politically-quiet land of Ind who may not pity us in our sore-bested condition, but may wish they had an experience of the like sort. Wait a bit ; your turn is coming. Perhaps it is nearer than most people think.

The Queen has never, probably, had so good a time on the Continent as she has had during the past few weeks. There has positively been nothing to mar the pleasure of her Majesty's visit. If the Florentines have been most respectfully loyal, Ram Buksh and his comrade have, as her Majesty's attendants, more than ever reflected the greatness of an Eastern Empire and justified the Queen's "happy thought" in bringing India into her household, besides adding lustre to the Royal household. If her Majesty had as much to do with governing the country she rules as have her brothers on the Continental thrones, her interviews with the Emperor of Austria and Prince Bismarck would be fruitful in results. And, indeed, I am not sure that great results will not, as it is, flow from the conversations at Innsbruck and Charlottenburg. Anyhow, Great Britain has been much in evidence in Europe during the past few days, and in evidence too in a way which Englishmen had begun to regard as among the things of an irrevocable past—that is, through the Sovereign of these realms. If her Majesty does but regard this active effort as an earnest of a like active part she will play in England on her return, then will the hearts of her subjects be glad, and many a complaint against Monarchy be unheard and many a prejudice removed. We, the Queen's own subjects, are not less worthy than Germans or Italians ; a few crumbs from the feast provided for them would be appreciated here.

It is never a mistake to be hopeful. Almost alone among men of my profession I have cherished a hope, and have expressed it too, respecting the Kaiser. Even at the end of last week, when, on every hand, men seemed to be expecting the fatal bulletin announcing that the struggle was over and the new Kaiser had followed the old Kaiser into the Larger Land, I was still hopeful. Those who have had faith are so far justified. The Emperor Frederick is at this moment of writing greatly better, and there really seems no reason why he should not recover—if the Doctors will let him. I put in the qualifying sentence because of the story which Mr. Labouchere publishes in *Truth* a story which he declares is absolutely true. If it is true that Professor Bergmann bungled in the manner described then indeed is the Emperor to be pitied for all the needless suffering he has endured throughout the past fortnight. Now that the German Imperial Family is being mentioned, it will not be amiss to say that considerable satisfaction has been felt, if not indeed pleasure given, at the cordial welcome accorded to our Queen by the Crown Prince of Germany. So many disagreeable stories, all of them containing much that was inimical to England, have recently appeared, having the Crown Prince as their alleged author, that English folk were beginning to think hard things of Prince William. It may be hoped that the stories were untrue, or, at the worst, greatly exaggerated. Otherwise *Judenhetz* would not be the only discreditable race-hatred indulged in in Germany. There is so much English blood in Prince William's veins that it would be a pity if he were to become an English-hater. For England and Germany to be at variance would be a crime.

The words in which I described the back-wash movement in Home politics, which threatened to leave the Home Rule barque for a time as high and dry as is the Channel Steamer Invicta at low tide on Calais Sands, are hardly in type in Bombay before the situation is altogether otherwise. Things political have taken a new and very powerful turn in a particularly short time. There is not at any time too much reason, while there is always a great deal of passion, in Party politics. The question of appeals in cases tried under the Coercion Act has—since Mr. Balfour was first alleged to have broken his word—been a sore point in the House of Commons. This week it has become malignant. The enhancement of Father MacFadden's and Mr. Blane's sentences has led to a most angry debate, and the use towards each other by Front Benchmen of violent language. Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Arthur Balfour, Sir Richard Webster and Sir W. Harcourt have accused one another of the most improper motives and acts. Let me turn aside for a moment from the actual cause of this heated strife to point out the misconception on which it was based, and also to show the ignorance exhibited on both sides. It was assumed that when a right of appeal was given in particular cases all that was meant was that the appellate court should have power to reduce or to confirm a sentence, but not to increase it. As Mr. Gladstone said, it was meant to give a man a chance of release if there were a doubt in his favour. But, how about those cases where there was no doubt and the sentence was manifestly inadequate ? The answer is obvious, but not even Conservative debaters sufficiently appreciated it. All this confusion arises from the want of courts of criminal appeal in this country such as you have in India. Anyone with a knowledge of what is done in India might have intervened with crushing effect in the heated debate I have mentioned. So far as the statistics show—they are very badly arranged—there are as many enhancements of sentences on appeal in India as reductions. On page 255 of the last issue of the Statistical Abstract for India, compiled in the India Office, I find that in 1885 there were over one hundred thousand appeals in criminal cases. In 8,348 instances sentences were modified or enhanced. The modifications and enhancements are lumped together, and there is nothing to show whether increase or decrease predominated. Can you not get the returns improved and have a distinction made between the two ? Just now, when courts of criminal appeal are being agitated for in England, such information would be of value. Especially would it show that appeal is not necessarily a door of escape for accused parties, but, in justice, may be the occasion for the infliction of greater punishment. You see even India can teach England a lesson. At the present moment, for the want of knowledge of the character just described, the Government is becoming most seriously damaged throughout the country. Mind, I do not say Mr. Blane and Father MacFadden ought to have had their sentences enhanced ; I may think quite the contrary. What I refer to is the confusion of thought as to the part which appeals in criminal cases should play. It is not too much to say that the debate, initiated by the mild-spoken Justin McCarthy, and contributed to by so many passionate right hon. gentlemen, has dealt the Government a staggering blow. A large number of Conservatives voted most reluctantly with their Party.

Lord Randolph Churchill has once again been the occasion of much bad language among Conservatives. His political friends are simply furious with him for his speech on Wednesday afternoon, when he fired a broadside into the Treasury Bench and raked that green-cushioned seat fore and aft. The sensation caused is only second to that which followed upon the noble lord's resignation at Christmas, 1886. In the tenderest part of their policy, that of equal and simultaneous treatment of all parts of the United Kingdom, Lord Randolph smote his friends most fiercely, and what is more, when the division came, was followed out of the House by five other Conservatives. If pledges are of any value in the conduct of a nation's affairs then it is undeniable Lord Randolph was right in his contention. The Unionist Government did promise simultaneity of treatment in the three Kingdoms, and they have not kept their word. Whether, from a party point of view, it was kind and judicious of Lord Randolph to take the course he did, there cannot be any doubt. It was neither kind nor judicious. But, for the country at large, for the satisfaction of men's consciences, Lord Randolph Churchill's action is as eminently a means of good as was his resignation sixteen months ago. Greater efficiency in public departments and greater economy in administration have been secured by the practical protest he then made ; in like manner greater scrupulousness will follow the giving of pledges and the keeping of the same from the protest which the member for South Paddington has made. Note two things,—first the excitement of the Speaker, next some of the things he said. Lord Randolph Churchill, says one observer, "very frequently looks pale and sickly, but yesterday his complexion was positively ghastly. He almost looked like a man suffering from jaundice, so yellow, and at the same time so pallid was his cheek. He showed no attempt at restraining his feelings. He spoke throughout in a voice that was almost fierce with passion. Some of the passages were among the best examples of concentrated scorn to which the House has ever listened." As for what he said, when he charged his friends and late colleagues with conduct "inconsistent with common honesty," it will be seen he left nothing unsaid that was calculated to wound them. His concluding sentences, in which he reminded the sinners beneath him of the Day of Judgment which awaited them in a General Election which might come next year, "and nobody can tell when that election will come," were most effective both in their phraseology and delivery. The consternation in the Party at that moment was great ; it is now, forty hours later, greater still. Some hot-headed Conservatives are actually desirous that he should be told his room is preferred to his company, and that he had better cross the floor of the House.

It would be the worst day's work the Tories as a party have done for years if they were to attempt anything so foolish. Lord Randolph Churchill has become a power in the State, and if he were to become allied with "the Old Man in a hurry," and the Liberals generally, going to the polls at a general election on the same side as Mr. Gladstone, the Conservatives would be where they were in 1832—scarcely worth counting. To judge by the foolish and furious way in which some men, who ought to know better, are talking you would think so astounding and unheard-of a thing as this was not merely possible but probable. The fact is, as the *St. James's Gazette* never tires in pointing out, the Government have acted with extreme foolishness in bringing forward so democratic a measure as the Local Government Bill based on a Parliamentary franchise. They do not, in their hearts, believe in democracy, and their new garments cling to them as a "giant's robe" to a dwarf. It will be remembered, Mr. Parnell, before the session began, forbad obstruction, declaring the Government would go to pieces when it commenced constructive legislation. I do not say the prediction will be verified. But I certainly was not among those who laughed at the Irish leader when he gave this counsel. Mr. Parnell, in Parliamentary affairs, is even cuter than the "Old Parliamentary Hand" himself. For the moment, I do not apprehend any serious consequences from what is called Lord Randolph's Revolt. But his action is clearly a rift within the lute that by and bye shall make the music mute.

You will remember that in the letter written to the *Times* by the Fathab Nawaz Jung, better known as Mehdi Hasan, of Hyderabad, Deccan, the Nawab referred with some warmth to the social ostracism to which Indian gentlemen are subjected by their exclusion from Anglo-Indian clubs. Your Bombay clubs were specially mentioned as being sinful in this respect. Mehdi Hasan's experience since he has been here will add to the sense of unfairness he evidently feels. Under the auspices of Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., Mr. Albert Spicer (one of the leaders of Non-conformist Liberalism), and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, he was elected an honorary member of the National Liberal Club three weeks ago. Two days ago, thanks to the good offices of Sir Alfred Lyall, the Nawab was elected an honorary member of the American Club. These are compliments which, judging by his remarks of five weeks since, he is likely to appreciate. He was also a guest of the Lord Mayo at the Mansion House last night, and, generally, is seeing some of the more interesting phases of English life, private as well as public.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL HEWETT.

THE news of the death of Admiral Sir William N. W. Hewett, which reached us by telegraph late last night, will be received with regret in Bombay, where, as Naval Commander-in-Chief, he had made many friends. He recently burst a blood vessel, but no serious consequences were apprehended ; and the news of his death therefore comes as a painful surprise. Admiral Hewett was the second son of the late Mr. W. W. Hewett, by Susan Moore, daughter of the late Rev. John Maddy, D.D., and was born at Brighton in 1834. He entered the Royal Navy in 1847, and became Lieutenant in 1854, Commander in 1858, Captain in 1862, and Rear-Admiral in 1878. He served with the naval brigade in the Burmese war and in China, and also in the Russian war of 1854-5, for which he received the Order of the Legion of Honour, and the Sardinian war medal. The V. C., with two dates was also conferred upon him for conspicuous bravery in the field before Sebastopol and Inkermann. The official record of those services is as follows :—"On the occasion of a repulse of a sortie of Russians by Sir De Lacy Evans's divisions on Oct. 26, 1884, Mr. Hewett, then acting mate of H.M.S. Beagle, was in charge of the right Lanc. Battery before Sebastopol. The advance of the Russians placed the gun in great jeopardy, their skirmishers advancing within 300 yards of the battery, and pouring in a sharp fire from their Minie rifles. By some misapprehension the word was given to spike the gun and retreat ; but Mr. Hewett, taking upon himself the responsibility of disregarding the order, replied "such an order did not come from Capt. Lushington, and he would not do it till it did." For the gallantry exhibited on this occcasion the Board of Admiralty promoted him to the rank of Lieutenant. On Nov. 5, 1884, at the battle of Inkermann, Capt. Lushington again brought before the C-in-C. the services of Mr. Hewett, saying, I have much pleasure in again bringing Mr. Hewett's gallant conduct to your notice.'" He commanded the Beagle at the capture of Kertch and Yenikali, and in the Azoff expedition. During the Ashantee war of 1873-4 he was Commodore on the west coast of Africa, and he was present at Amoaful and the capture of Coomassie. For his services he was created a K.C.B. (March 31, 1874). Subsequently he severely punished the Congo River pirates for outrages (1875). He was appointed C.-in-C. on the East India station in 1882, and in the same year for his services when in command of naval forces in the expedition to Egypt he received the thanks of Parliament. He was created a K.C.S.I., in 1882. —*Men of the Time.*

THE HYDERABAD MINING SCANDAL.

THE papers received by yesterday's mail show that the exposure of the Deccan Mining Scandal and the downfall of Sirdar Diler Jung had created much excitement both in official and commercial circles at home. Nearly all the London and provincial journals have commented on the scandal, and, with the exception of the *Times* and *Standard*, hardly one of them has a good word to say for Diler Jung.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

The subject was introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. J. M. Maclean on April 24. On that occasion Sir John Gorst, the Under-Secretary of State, made the following explanation. :—

The contract of Jan. 7, 1886, between the Government of the Nizam and Messrs. Watson and Stewart for the grant of mining rights in Hyderabad was described by me, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, on June 27, 1887. The contract itself, the negotiations which led to it, and the circumstances under which it was sanctioned by the Government of India and the Secretary of State can be found in papers laid before Parliament in September, 1857. For the subsequent transactions of Messrs. Watson and Stewart, of the company formed, and of the Nizam's Government in relation thereto, the Secretary of State has no responsibility. A committee of the Council of India had in 1883 the question of a grant of mining rights in connection with the proposed extension of the Nizam's State Railway under consideration. Their conclusions are to be found in the papers above mentioned, page 3, and were adverse to such grants. The matter was not again under the consideration of the Council or any Committee thereof till after the contract of Jan. 7, 1886, had been executed, with the approval of the Government of India. On May 16, 1887, the Secretary of State received a telegram from the Government of India in these words :—"Hyderabad mining operations promise well. Nizam's Government wishes to take shares in the company. The President thinks this desirable, and recommends our raising no objection ; while accepting no responsibility, we have agreed." No action was taken on this telegram, and the Secretary of State was neither aware of the actual purchase of shares nor gave any assistance to Abdul Huk in relation thereto by appointment of a special committee or otherwise. If the hon. member will move for the Yellow-book it will be laid on the table.

Mr. J. Maclean asked whether it was considered that the Government of India had no responsibility for this transaction when it was consulted about the purchase of shares, and whether it had no responsibility for preventing an Indian Prince coming to London and being shamefully robbed.

Sir. J. Gorst said the question was an argumentative one, and had better be put upon the paper.

Lord R. Churchill asked how it could be contended that the Secretary of State was not responsible for the action of the Government of India.

Mr. Labouchere asked whether a telegram sent by Colonel Marshall, the English private secretary to the Nizam, appointed by the Governor-General, sent to Abdul Huk, did not affect the responsibility of the India Government.

Sir J. Gorst said he should like notice of the question.

A COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY DEMANDED.

In the House of Commons on Thursday, April 26, Mr. Labouchere said :—

I beg to ask the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the consent of the Resident at Hyderabad, and of the Indian Government, was given in January, 1886, for 99 years to the concession by the Nizam of all mining rights in the Deccan to Messrs. Watson and Stewart under the following conditions : That they would promote a company with a nominal capital of £1,000,000, but that not more than £150,000 should be first issued and £75,000 paid-up, which sum was to be employed in working the coalfields of Singareni, and the rest of the capital was only to be issued if it could be remuneratively employed in working other coalfields or mines, or in building steel or iron works in the Deccan ; and, if these were not the conditions, whether he can state what they were :

Whether the concessionares promoted a company with a capital of £1,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares of £10, and having issued at once the entire capital, allotted to themselves, to a Mr. Sharp, and to Mr. Winter, the solicitor of the company, 85,000 shares, which were declared to be fully paid up, although nothing was paid on them :

Whether this was done with the approval of the British Resident at Hyderabad, or of the Indian Government :

Whether, in June last, one Abdul Huk, being in England as Jubilee Commissioner of the Nizam, purchased 10,000 shares for the Government of the Nizam at the price of £12 per share ; and whether he is aware that it has been stated in the *Times* and other journals that the price of £12 per share was an artificial one caused by fictitious dealings between the concessionnaires and their nominees, and by eight brokers being sent into the Stock Exchange by Abdul Huk simultaneously to compete for shares, and that they were all or almost all bought in two blocks bearing consecutive numbers from one jobber :

Whether the Jubilee Commissioner telegraphed to Colonel Marshall, the British Secretary of the Nizam, on June 3, "Deccans firmly held by public, therefore with greatest difficulty succeeded in purchasing" the shares in question ; and that Colonel Marshall replied that this arrangement was "eminently satisfactory" :

Whether this arrangement is deemed satisfactory by the Indian Government, or by the Secretary of State for India :

And whether, in view of the above facts, and with the object of protecting the subjects of the Nizam from the loss of £850,000, and British investors from the loss of their money by investing in the "paper" shares of this company under the impression that both its Capital and the Stock Exchange operations connected with it were within the knowledge and had the approval of the Indian Government and her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Government will agree to the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the formation of the company, the purchase of shares by an agent of the Nizam, and the approval of the purchase by Colonel Marshall ; and to report whether there is sufficient cause for the Nizam to be advised to abrogate or modify the concession, and for the guilty parties, if fraud be proved, to be brought to justice.

Sir John Gorst replied : The company in question was formed under a concession granted by H. H. the Nizam, which was approved of by the Government of India, and no objection was raised to the wishes of the Nizam's Government to invest in the shares of the company. The Secretary of State for India has no knowledge of the other circumstances alleged by the hon. member. Colonel Marshall, whom he speaks of as a British secretary, is not under the orders of the Government of India, and does not act as their agent in conducting the correspondence of the Nizam. Of course the Government has no objection to any inquiry into the action of her Majesty's Government if, upon a motion made in the ordinary way, the hon. member can offer any *prima facie* ground for believing that their conduct has been open to question. They do not think a parliamentary inquiry would be desirable into the conduct of a native sovereign or his Ministers, for whose action in respect of matters of internal administration her Majesty's Government are not responsible, and with which they are under a treaty obligation not to interfere. If any request for inquiry upon the matter should reach the Government of India from the Nizam, of course, the fullest assistance in their power will be given to him.

Mr Labouchere : May I ask the first Lord of the Treasury whether a committee of inquiry will be appointed to consider the Nizam's position in regard to the matter ?

Lord R Churchill : Before the right hon. gentleman replies, I may inform him that I have received a strong representation from a leading member of the Government of Hyderabad imploring me to use any influence I possess to protect the subjects of the Nizam from a fraud of the most remarkable kind, meaning the matter to which the hon. geutleman the member for Northampton has called attention. Under these circumstances I will add my appeal to that of the hon member to the First Lord of the Treasury to allow a committee to be appointed to inquire into the matter without undue delay, because the loss threatened to the State of Hyderabad, is stated by my official informant, as one of great magnitude.

Mr. Labouchere : If the right hon. gentleman will give me facilities I will be perfectly able to lay before the House what I consider to be a *prima facie* case.

Mr. W. H. Smith : The Government have already stated that if a *prima facie* case can be made out for an inquiry, such as can properly be instituted by them, or any other inquiry which the Government can possibly accede to, they will be glad to afford all possible assistance in the matter ; and if the hon. member will repeat the question to-morrow I will endeavour to see whether an arrangement can be made to enable him to bring on a motion.

Sir G. Campbell : Is the right hon. gentleman aware that there is a law forbidding financial transactions between European and native princes without the express sanction of the Government of India.

Sir J. Gorst : There is a law prohibiting the loan of money to native chiefs, but the transaction of a purchase of shares is one that is not restricted in any section of the Government of India.

THE MEANING OF THE CONCESSION.

A correspondent of the *Standard* at Secunderabad sends the following information relative to the Deccan Mining Concession from an "authoritative source" :—

With reference to the use of the term "first issue," it is incorrect to suppose that the Nizam had anything to do with it. The draft—prepared by lawyers in England, and agreed to on January 8, 1885—runs thus : "If such a company shall be formed before the said 1st day of January, 1889, and if before that day two hundred and fifty thousand pounds at least of its share capital shall have been subscribed for, and one hundred thousand pounds shall have been actually paid up in respect of the subscribed share capital."

To this draft both parties agreed in the following words :—"I agree to this draft, as it now stands, on behalf of William Clarence Watson and John Stewart.—Signed C. WINTER, constituted Attorney, 7th January, 1885. I agree to this draft, with modifications shown in red, which bear my initial, on behalf of his Highness's Government.—Signed, SALAR JUNG, 8th January, 1885."

The concession finally signed is a verbatim transcript of the above agreed draft, excepting that the amount is reduced from two hundred and fifty thousand pounds to one hundred and fifty thousand pounds, and the date changed from the said 1st of January, 1889, to the expiration of the period fixed in Clause 1. This was signed by the Minister after reading, in presence of witnesses and representative of the English Resident, the deed of concession from beginning to end.

The reduction of the amount was due to the intervention of the Government of India. No such phrase as "first issue" was ever used by the Nizam's Government or the Government of India at any stage of the negotiations before January 8, 1885, the day on which the final draft was concluded. The concessionaires positively declined to accept the words first time, and the originally accepted wording was, therefore, allowed to stand, and was drafted, after prolonged discussion, by the first Assistant at the Minister's request. The whole negotiation in India was personally conducted between Mr. Winter, the Minister, and the Resident ; all correspondence passed direct between them under the close supervision of the Government of India.

The following telegram has also been received in London from Hyderabad :—

The charge against the Sirdar Diler Jung does not relate to the purchase of the shares of his Highness the Nizam, but to the use of the term "subscribed" in the second article of the deed. It seems to have been the intention of the Government of India to employ some such phrase as "first issue of ;" but in the face of the facts that the word "subscribed" appears in the original draft of the arrangement drawn up by the solicitors of the Government in London, and that the Government of India had subsequent opportunities of amending the term, or of objecting to it, which was never done, there is considerable difficulty in adopting this view of the matter. In any case it remains to be proved how far the retention of this word was due to the Sirdar, while it must be considered doubtful whether the concessionaires would have gone into the business at all if this view of the transaction had been enforced in 1885-86.

THE VIEWS OF THE "STANDARD" AND "TIMES."

The *Standard* comments as follows on the scandal :—

In view of the very inaccurate accounts that have been given in various journals of the mining concession granted two years ago to the Hyderabad Deccan Company by the Nizam's Government, it is worth while to place upon record an authentic account of the transaction. We have not to wait for the publication of a Yellow Book at Hyderabad to learn the facts connected with this concession, for they are all contained in a Parliamentary Paper on the subject—East India (Deccan) Mines, September, 1887 ; and it is generally overlooked that the Government of India, both by the Viceroy in Council and through the Secretary of State, took the leading part in initiating and in concluding the agreement which assigned to this company the mining monopoly of the Nizam's State. If the Yellow Book publishes for the first time the correspondence relating to the purchase of shares for the Nizam last June it has to be noted that this publication would have appeared in the usual course ; that the Sirdar himself was a party to its publication ; that up to this moment the Nizam's Prime Minister has not formulated any definite charge against the Sirdar, and that we are in ignorance whether he has been suspended for this transaction or for something else. But if the denunciation of the concession is to be accepted as warranted by the facts, the chief culprits are not the concessionaires or the Nizam's Ministers, but the Government of India.

The concession of exclusive mining rights to the syndicate represented by Messrs. Watson and Stewart arose out of the earlier financial operation conducted by those gentlemen in connection with the Nizam's State Railway. The Railway which the late Sir Salar Jung had created, thirteen or fourteen years ago, had failed to confer the expected advantages upon the State because to use a phrase well known in railway enterprise it "ended in air." To construct branch lines and extensions—to bring it, in short, into connection with the main Indian system—furnished the only sound way of making it financially successful and beneficial to the State. The Sirdar Diler Jung was sent from Hyderabad as the representative of that, his mission was so successful that a new railway company was formed, with a capital of four and a half millions. The first condition of the new undertaking was that the sum of 1,666,666*l.* should be assigned to the Nizam's Government for the purpose of buying up the shares of the old company—an operation that cost about 850,000*l.*—leaving the residue as so much profit in the hands of the Nizam. The Sirdar had been promised by his Government before he started from India that he should be allowed a 5 per cent. commission on this amount if his efforts were successful. They were successful, and he received his reward. There was no secrecy about it, and the matter was officially inquired into, with the result that the Sirdar was allowed to have received only his due.

It had been intended to link the mining and railway concessions together, but this plan was abandoned, and in January 1884 the Sirdar decided that the cons

exaggerated and misrepresented. (I say publicly and officially, because there is an insinuation of secret and personal participation, in support of which at present not a tittle of evidence is forthcoming.) The concession was finally embodied in a deed signed, not in London, but at Hyderabad, and not by the Sirdar, but by the ex-Minister Salar Jung the younger. Stress has been laid on that Minister having said in his letter of Jan. 14, 1885—that is, twelve months before the deed was signed—that he was "considerably influenced by the Sirdar's representations in granting the concession!" but the following passages in the same document, testifying to the caution and circumspection of the Sirdar, ought to be allowed due weight. Salar Jung wrote:—

"The orders of the Council of Regency, no doubt, invested the Sirdar with full power to conclude the mining agreement, and he would doubtless have done so had he considered it prudent, but, with the caution which has marked all his proceedings, he did not communicate the orders of the Council of Regency officially to Messrs. Watson and Stewart, nor did he give any general acceptance or even assurance based on the original proposal."

That is Salar Jung's description of the Sircar's conduct when he might have given, in 1884, to the ultimate concessionaires the very powers which they obtained from Salar Jung himself two years later.

The fact must be recorded that the concession of exclusive mining rights—for a limited period so far as defining them by prospecting, and for a lease of ninety-nine years after being prospected—was only made as a reward for the successful negotiation of the great railway scheme which has given Hyderabad several important lines, and which brought into the coffers of its ruler a sum of 800,000l. Of the four and a half millions raised under that scheme, 1,666,666l. were assigned to the liquidation of the old railway capital (approximately 850,000l.—500,000l. in English money and 5,000,000 in Hali Sicca rupees), leaving a balance of 800,000l. in the Nizam's favour. This fact is important for more than one reason, because this sum was and is lodged at the National Provincial Bank in the form of 500,000l. shares of the Nizam's State Railway, worth (when the Nizam sent his letter to Simla by the hands of Colonel Marshall) 590,000l., and 263,000l. debentures ditto worth 276,000l. where if formed the Reserve fund out of which the Nizam offered to draw the amount of his celebrated contribution to the purposes of frontier defence. The language of the deed signed at Hyderabad on Jan. 7, 1886, by Salar Jung is so explicit in its first and second clauses that, whatever may be thought of the advantage obtained by the concessionaires, it is difficult to see how its validity can be challenged, especially after its prior acceptance and ratification by the Government of India and the India office. But it is not only the language of the deed that is explicit. We have also the clearest possible official evidence as to what the Hyderabad Government itself thought or the amount and form of the capital of the company which was to work the concession. In the published official extract from the proceedings of the Government of his Highness the Nizam in the Home Department for the meeting of March 9, 1887—three months, be it noted, before the Nizam purchased his shares—we find the statement:—

"A certificate from the National Provincial Bank of England was also forwarded, stating that 150,000l. share capital had been subscribed, in 15,000 shares of 10l. each, and allotted, and that 5l. per share, amounting to 75,000l., had been paid up. The remaining capital of the company consists of 85,000 fully paid shares of 10l. each, representing 850,000l., thus making up the 1,000,000l. of share capital, and fulfilling the provisions contained in Articles 1 and 2 of the agreement."

In face of this official statement, which passed through the hands of all the proper authorities, English and native, more than a year ago, it is impossible to resist the conclusion that the Nizam's Government knew that the capital of the company included 85,000 fully paid up, or, in other words, founders' share. A careful perusal of the correspondence will show that the highest representatives of this country held that the Nizam's Government had obtained favourable terms, and when the India Office suggested the addition of a stipulation that prospected lands, where works had not been actively commenced by 1896, should be restored to the State, it was at once incorporated in the engagements of the company.

There remains the special transaction of the purchasing of the shares for the Nizam last June. The Sirdar states in his letter that he was instructed to make this purchase, and there is no reason to believe that he had not the requisite powers. When he telegraphed on June 3 that the purchase had been effected with the greatest difficulty, he had just received Mr. Watson's letter stating that the purchase was "a most difficult and almost impossible operation." It is no evidence of bad faith that he should have unreservedly accepted the statement of the agent of the Government here." In this transaction there is as little ascertained evidence of guilt as there is with regard to the grant of the concession. So far as the documents go they prove absolutely nothing; but it must be supposed that the insinuation is that the Sirdar was a participator in the benefits of the concession, and that he advised his master to invest money in the concern in order that the founders' shares might be converted into cash for his own and his partners' benefit. If there is any ground for such a charge against the Sirdar, the evidence should be easily discovered and promptly produced.

If such evidence is not forthcoming it will be hard to substantiate the accusation upon which the Sirdar has been suspended; for the company charged with the task of developing the mineral wealth of Hyderabad cannot be termed an illegitimate investment for the State funds, even if it be decided that the terms obtained by the concessionaires were unduly favourable to those gentlemen. It is a great mistake to suppose that the mineral wealth of the Deccan, which constitutes the main object of the enterprise of this company, is a myth, or that little has been done towards carrying outthe works for which it obtained its present powers. The Singareni coal-fields, which the Government of India insisted on being placed in the very front of its operations, are now being actively developed, under the superintendence of Mr. T. Hughes Hughes, of the Indian Geological Department; and, although a delay was caused last year through the tardiness with which the railway was completed to the fields, the greater part of the machinery has already arrived there, and the last shipment is to be made this month. In the course of May Mr. Hughes reports that the required amount of coal—viz., 500 tons a week—will be raised, although June is the date specified in the engagement of the company. The machinery and plan of development, however, are based on calculations sufficient for a daily output of 1,000 tons. Some progress has also been made at the diamond-fields at Partial, where much of the requisite machinery has arrived, and also with regard to the gold prospecting at Raichore. The sum 65,000l. has already been expended in machinery and labour. From this statement of work done it will be seen that the company has not been as inactive as has been alleged, and the Nizam's Government has made no complaint of the company having done less than it ought, or than was expected of it by the Hyderabad authorities.

The Sirdar Diler Jung has to clear himself from the charges made against his honour and probity; but care should be shown in distinguishing between the acts of this Minister, the Acquisitions of the concessionaires, and the rights and prospects of the company itself. The Government of India is bound to see that the charges against the Sirdar are concisely stated and supported by sufficient evidence, and at this moment it cannot be said that they are either one or the other. It would be injurious to our own interests and to the Native States themselves if we were to allow an allegation of peculation to be brought forward for the ruin of a native official whose chief offence was that he had initiated a new and bolder policy, and offended powerful rivals by aspiring to a higher seat in the Council Chamber of his Prince. The Nizam's Prime Minister has suspended the Sirdar on a charge of fraud in connection with the Deccan Company. He is now bound to describe with precision the particular transaction to which he alludes, and to furnish his proof. There ought to be no delay in taking this step, and in providing the Sirdar with the opportunity of refuting the charge and clearing his honour. If the representatives of the Nizam are dilatory in taking this necessary step, there will be many to think that the present charge against the Sirdar is only a pretence to bring about his political ruin for other considerations.

"TRUTH" AND THE SCANDAL.

The following is the exposure of the scandal published by Mr. Labouchere, M.P., in *Truth*:—

Attention has already been called in the Press to the Deccan Company, but it may be well to go into particulars in order distinctly to show how Indian Public Companies are launched in London, and how Indian Native Governments are fleeced. In 1883, it was suggested to the late Sir Salar Jung that it would be desirable that an English Company should be formed to develope the resources of the State of Hyderabad. Amongst those anxious to obtain the concession were Messrs. Watson & Stewart, and it was thought that they were in some special way entitled to it, because Mr. Watson, with a certain Abdul Huk as his associate, had financed the state railway, and had received for this alone £180,000—a promotion amount which has more than once attracted the attention of Parliament.

The concession was finally given under the following conditions. It was for ninety-nine years, and covered all mining rights in Hyderabad. The capital of the Company was to be one million sterling. The first issue of shares was to be £150,000, of which 50 per cent. was to be called up at once.

There can be no ambiguity in regard to the condition of the concession with respect to the issue of only a portion of the capital at first, and the expenditure of all moneys received from subsequent issues on remunerative works in the Deccan; for Mr. Cordery, the British Resident, in forwarding the revised draft of the concession to Sir Salar Jung (who had succeeded his father as Prime Minister), May 6, 1885, accompanied it by a memorandum from the Indian Government in which the following passage occurs:—

The "first issue of shares" has been reduced from £250,000 to £100,000, and the paid-up capital from £100,000 to £25,000. This has been done to meet the immediate requirements of the opening of the Singareni Coal Fields, which, judging from the circumstances of existing Coal Companies in Bengal, can be efficiently worked with a subscribed capital of the amount proposed in the altered clause. "The nominal capital is left as originally drafted in Clause 1, as it is contemplated that further issues of shares will be made in the event of iron or steel works being started at Singareni, or the mineral wealth of the Province being developed at other sites."

This extract explains itself. The Indian Government were not prepared to allow one million sterling to be called up at once, and thrown away in prospecting, &c. A sufficient sum was to be subscribed to enable the coal-fields of Singareni to be worked, then more capital might be called up, and more shares might be issued to develop other mineral fields, or to construct iron or steel works. Hyderabad was to have eventually the million, or the greater part of the million, expended within her limits in remunerative developments, and the British investor was to be protected against the concessionaires using bogus capital.

Equally clear is it that Sir Salar Jung gave the concession, rather because he was forced to do so than because he himself deemed it an advantageous one to his country, and that the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India are responsible for it, as Sir Salar wrote, when announcing to the Government of India that the conditions had been arranged—

I have been considerably influenced by Sirdar Diler Jung's (Abdul Huk) representations in granting the concession to Messrs. Watson and Stewart, when more favourable terms might have been secured.... As the Resident, the Government of India, and the Secretary of State have approved of the proposal to grant the mining concession to Messrs. Watson & Stewart, I have accepted the revised draft as agreed to by Mr. Winter on behalf of Messrs. Watson & Stewart.

On January 7 the Deccan Mining Company was brought out in London. The entire share capital of one million was issued—*viz.*, 100,000 shares of £10 each. Of these, 85,000 were described as fully-paid-up shares, and went into the pockets of the promoters, not one farthing being paid on them; and on the remaining 15,000, which also were subscribed for by the promoters, £5 per share was called up at once, and the remaining £75,000 was paid up last November. The allotment of the 85,000 promoters' shares was as follows:—23,906 to Mr. Watson, 18,594 to Mr. Stewart, 7,969 to Mr. Sharp, and 34,531 to Mr. Winter, the solicitor of the Company. The Company, therefore, consists of 85,000 promoters' shares of 10l., and 15,000 shares of 10l. subscribed for by the promoters, of which less than 7000l. has been expended in the Deccan, except in salaries, &c, to highly-paid employes who have been sent out there.

So far, Messrs Watson & Stewart had gained nothing. For them to do so, it became necessary to sell the promoter's shares to someone, or to sell the shares on which the face value had been paid up at a premium. The British public held aloof. The first step seems to have been to "make dealings" at a high price, by the promoters selling the shares backwards and forwards amongst themselves, and I find that the following transfers took place:—Stewart to Watson, 3,966 shares; Watson to Stewart, 708 shares; Watson to Winter, 6,101 shares; Winter to Watson, 1,238 shares; Sharp to Watson, 4,052; Messrs Watson & Stewart to Watson, 23,906; to Stewart, 18,594; to Sharp, 7,969; to Winter, 34,541. These transfers were "backwards and forwards." Thus, 468 shares, Nos. 11,201 to 11,668, were allotted to Watson; he transferred them to Stewart, who transferred them back to Watson, who transferred them to Winter.

But this interchange of affairs did not lead to any profit. It was therefore suggested that the State of Hyderabad should come forward and buy shares, on the plea that it ought to hold a "predominant interest" in the concern. Abdul Huk, now converted into the Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulk, C.I.E., and Minister of Railroads, and Home Secretary for the Nizam's Government, therefore made his appearance in London as the "Jubilee Commissioner" from Hyderabad. On his arrival, he addressed the following letter to Mr. Watson (Messrs Watson & Stewart):—

I am instructed by the Government of H. H. the Nizam to purchase 10,000 shares of the Hyderabad Deccan Company, Limited. As you are the agent of the Government here, I write to ask you to be so good as to arrange for the purchase of these shares, at the lowest possible price, not exceeding £12 per share, the Government having decided to invest only £12,000 in these shares.

To this Mr. Watson replied:—

CONFIDENTIAL.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, instructing me, as agent of the Government of his Highness the Nizam, to purchase 10,000 £10 Fully-paid shares of the Hyderabad Deccan Company, Limited.

I beg to point out to you that to purchase these shares at the price you name is a most difficult and almost impossible operation, and will require the greatest skill and circumspection. I would suggest that the Government should acquire a proportion of the £5 paid shares at the same *pro rata* price, say, £7 per share, as the £5 paid shares carry the same dividend as the £10 paid, and by this the Government could acquire, say, 8,750 £10 paid shares, and 3,750 £5 paid shares, thus having 12,500 shar s for £131 2 0 being an addition of 2,500 shares, at an extra cost of £11,250 only. Please be kind enough to send me your instructions on this point.

On receipt of this letter, Abdul Huk telegraphed to Colonel Marshall, the Secretary of the Nizam:—

Deccans firmly held by public; therefore, with greatest difficulty succeeded in purchasing 8,750 fully-paid shares at twelve; 3,753 half-paid *pro rata* at seven, thus by chance securing 2,500 shares more at cost 11,250, and contingent liability £18,750 in excess sanctioned amount, £120,000. Market closes twelve three-quarters. Government shares now worth 9,000 more than paid. Signed, Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulk.

In reply to this, an answer was sent by Colonel Marshall that the arrangement was "most satisfactory"

On June 3, this "most satisfactory arrangement" was carried out. Mr Watson sent eight of the leading London brokers simultaneously into the Stock Exchange to compete against each other for his own shares on behalf of the Government of Hyderabad. The brokers were Messrs. Cazenove & Ackroyds; Messrs. T. Ellis & Co.; Messrs. Borthwick, Wark, & Co.; Messrs. Anderson & Co.; Messrs. Hollebone; Messrs. T. N. Oakely; Messrs. Stewart, Tily, & Co.; and Messrs Coates & Sons, and Mr. Watson charged the Government of Hyderabad a commission of £661 for his own services. It is a curious fact that these shares, bought in the open market, appear to have been mainly two blocks of shares, viz., those numbered from 5,035 to 8,804, and from 91,251 to 100,000, and they were all bought of the same jobber. And it is equally remarkable that these shares should have been converted before the sale into "shares to bearer," with the object, I presume, of concealing the fact that they were "promoters' shares"; the intelligent authors of this device having apparently, not remembered that the ownership could be shown by the number marked on each share.

The transaction was closed with the following letter addressed by Mr. Cordery, the Resident at Hyderabad, to Sir Asman Jah, who had succeeded Sir Salar Jung as Minister:—

As you are aware, Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulk, C.I.E., has called on me and shown me all the papers connected with the performance of the three important duties for which he was directed to proceed to England. With regard to the purchase in the Deccan Mining Company, he seems to have effected a difficult transaction in a quiet manner, which prevented the purchase, large as it was, affecting the price at which your Government obtained a predominant interest in the concern. . . . I would now ask you to favour me with such a report of the transactions as I may be able to forward to his Excellency the Viceroy.

Since this deal, and influenced by this buying, the public had largely bought the shares at prices varying from 12*l* to 8*l*, and there are now several hundred *bona fide* shareholders. Mr. Winter still holds a large number—indeed, so large a number that presumably they are held by him for some one who does not wish his name to appear.

It is not necessary to recapitulate. The details that I have given fully, I think, explain the "most satisfactory arrangement." Why should the State of Hyderabad part with its mining rights to Messrs. Watson & Stewart for nothing? Why should £850,000 of the capital of the Company go into the pockets of the promoters, in flat defiance of the terms of the concession? Why should the State of Hyderabad have bought back a quantity of shares which represented nothing but the cost of printing them from the promoters at £12 per share, thus making a present of above £100,000 to the concessionaries for obtaining the concession? How possibly can it be supposed that the English investor can hope for a remunerative return on his capital, should he buy shares, when £150,000 of real capital has to earn a dividend upon a fictitious capital of £850,000, in addition to this £150,000? Are Mr. Cordery and Colonel Marshall absolute idiots or what? Finally, what has the Government of India to allege for allowing itself to be hoodwinked and humbugged in so palpable a fashion? If an investigation be not instituted into "this most satisfactory arrangement," I can only say that the sooner we withdraw our advisers from native States in India the better it will be, not only for them but for British investors, who fancy that we accept some sort of responsibility in regard to Companies brought out with the approval of these advisers and of the Indian Government. Owing to all this financing, to the rigging of the market, to the Nizam appearing on the scene as a purchaser, and to the support given to this scandalous scheme by the Resident at Hyderabad, and the Indian Government, at present four-fifths of the shares have been bought by the public, mostly at a premium, and there are already 1,600 innocent victims of misplaced confidence in the Residency system of Indian Government. This investigation must be independent of the Indian Government, for it and its employes are amongst those whose action must be investigated.

Abdul Huk, I need hardly say, is still anxious to tap the British barrel. In 1884 three millions were obtained to take over and finish a State Railroad in Hyderabad, on a guarantee from the State of 5 per cent. for twenty years (inclusive of sinking fund). The net earnings of this State Railroad were in 1886 less than 50 000*l*. But Abdul wants more money for self and partners. He has, therefore, elaborated a proposal to obtain an additional three millions to make further railroads. In order to get this sum, he had to show that the existing guarantee was practically extinguished (to use his own words) by the earnings of the existing State Railroad. This he has done by a juggling of figures that must make Mr. Goschen's mouth water. The ingenuous "native," with a smile, "childlike and bland," has issued a Railroad Budget for the year 1886. The actual earnings of the railroad during the year are set down at less than 50, 000*l*. Interest on large sums of money, which he has persuaded the Nizam to deposit with the National Provincial Bank to the amount of 150,000*l*, is brought bodily in to swell the earnings of the railway, and in this fashion he conclusively shows that the net earnings of the railway "practically extinguish" the guarantee.

This Abdul Huk is a curious outcome of our Indian Government. He first entered the public service as a policeman. Sir R. Mead, then resident at Hyderabad, imported him into a public office in some humble capacity, and with the modest salary of £30 a month. His rise has been rapid, and so intelligent is he that, in the course of six or seven years, he has been able not only to live luxuriously, but also to save above half-a million sterling, the greater portion of which he has invested in real estate in Bombay. Who, after this, shall say that India is not a gold mine, and that intelligent activity in that country does not secure adequate reward?

When over here as "Jubilee Commissioner," Abdul Huk submitted an offer on the part of the Nizam to give the Indian Government about £500,000 to aid in the general defensive works for our Indian Empire. It is understood that the offer was due to the suggestion of a Cabinet Minister. Be this as it may, it ought never to have been accepted. The State of Hyderabad has already surrendered several of its richest provinces, in return for which we are pledged to take on ourselves the defence of India. The people of the Deccan are already heavily taxed, and this gift could only be raised by borrowing of the native usurers at a heavy interest, and thus increasing the taxation.

THE "FINANCIAL NEWS" AND DILER JUNG.

The *Financial News* gives an account of the antecedents of Sirdar Diler Jung, whom it describes as the "Thephistopheles of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Concession." The account which has been compiled, with the assistance of several Anglo-Indians, "who have known him for years, and have had opportunities of studying both his character and his methods," is as follows:—

Abdul Huk hails from a small town called Callian, in the Presidency of Bombay. His first public position was in the native police, where he served for some time as a trooper. Thence he was transferred to the Berar Commission, where he held some minor appointment of a nondescript kind. Berar is a province of Hyderabad, which years ago was taken in pledge by the Government of India for claims of various kinds which it had against the Nizam. While in British hands, it has always been governed by a so-called commission, in which there are not a few plums for Calcutta officials. While there Abdul Huk came under the notice of Sir Richard Mead, then British Resident at Hyderabad, and now chairman of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company, Limited. At Sir Richard's instance he was transferred to Hyderabad, where, as a hanger-on of the residency, he found very congenial occupation for the diplomatic craft of which he is a master. His duties were of a kind for which no polite name can be found in our matter-of-fact language. Officially a mere nobody, he soon made himself practically a very important man.

Native States like Hyderabad are governed by an ingenious mixture of British dictation and native intrigue. The native ruler and his Ministers are mere puppets, whose wires are pulled from Simla through the local Resident. The only difficulty with them is, not to get them to do what they are told, but to see that they do nothing else. They have to be continually watched, and in this task agents of different degrees of respectability have to be employed. The Resident himself generally lives at a distance from the palace, and plays the part of a *deus exmachina*. He sees nothing except through other people's eyes, and hears nothing save through other men's ears. His chief instrument is the native ruler's private secretary—an English official appointed by himself, and, as a rule, his personal friend. Through the private secretary he watches and controls the ruler. But every Minister and every official of the Court has also to be looked after. Hence the necessity for the Resident to keep about him sharp-eyed natives, initiated in all the secrets of oriental diplomacy. They fetch and carry for him, and act as his go-betweens with the palace.

A power such as theirs must be very great, even when honestly used. When abused, as it invariably is, it becomes a systematic tyranny to the native officials. These political spies—for they are nothing else—can go down to the palace and hector and bully to their heart's content in the name of the Resident; they can threaten or coax, as they find most convenient—all in the name of the Resident. The strongest native Minister and the highest nobles at Court bend the knee to them, all the while hating them at heart. It hardly requires to be said that they are continually being offered valuable presents—which they do not refuse. Sometimes, as in Abdul Huk's case, they not only make gigantic fortunes, but they get themselves promoted to high offices and dignities. This ex-trooper of police was, till disgraced the other day, Home Secretary for the State of Hyderabad. He had the impudence to pawn himself off last year on the British public during the Jubilee celebrations as a Hyderabadee noble In the State he pretended to represent, he is as much a foreigner as his British masters. He is detested by the people, not only as an interloper, but as one who has enriched himself at their expense. His life would hardly be safe in the city of Hyderabad, and for politic reasons he prefers to live within the British cantonment at Secunderabad. There Abdul Huk poses as a grand seigneur, boasting with equal candour of his wealth and his political influence. To hear him speak it might be thought that he was in the habit of turning both Simla and the India Office round his little finger.

Nor does it appear that Abdul Huk is an empty braggard. Over and over again he has given tangible proof of possessing a powerful and mysterious influence in those quarters. Three successive Residents, at Hyderabad—Sir Richard Meade, Mr. Jones and Mr. Cordery—seem to have allowed him to acquire a strange fascination over them. Notwithstanding all they must have known about his antecedents, and what they ought to have seen of his character, they gave him their official countenance, thereby enabling him to perpetrate the gigantic swindles with which he is now openly charged. Whatever his secret is, he has not allowed it to lose anything in the telling. As a boaster he leaves Baron Munchausen whole leagues behind. Latterly he has flown at much higher game than Residents or even India Office officials. When he returned from London last year he made very free with the names of British Cabinet Ministers. It was by that means he worked his crowning exploit—the famous "sixty lakh trick." By pretending to have got a confidential hint from his friend Mr. Goschen that offers of assistance on the frontier from the native States would have a good moral influence on Russia, he induced the Nizam—a youth of only one and twenty to sign a letter to the Viceroy offering a gift of sixty lakhs of rupees. Then, in order to have his *coup* put beyond reach of accidents, and to lose no time in reaping the glory of it, he posted off to Simla and tendered a cheque on London for the first instalment of 20 lakhs.

What Abdul Huk's game really was in this peculiar transaction has not yet been fathomed, even by his friends. No special motive could be imagined at the time, save exuberent loyalty; but the Hyderabad-Deccan scandal had not then come to light. Abdul Huk, with his preternatural cuteness, may have scented trouble in the distance. At the close of the session a Member of the House of Commons had moved for information regarding the concession, and, by a coincidence which may not have been wholly accidental, this parliamentary return appeared within a week or two of the announcement of the Nizam's offer of sixty lakhs. Various other odd circumstances attended the sixty lakh incident. At the end of September, before the Viceroy had had time to communicate it to the India Office, even by telegraph, a long letter appeared in the *Times* pronouncing a glowing panegyric on the Nizam and his illustrious Minister, Abdul Huk. Being printed in large type, written in an impressive semi-official strain and signed "Political," it gave the impression of emanating from some very distinguished quarter. Very possibly it did! But whoever the writer was, there can be no doubt about his being a warm admirer of Abdul Huk. If we are not greatly mistaken, the same Roman hand has been at work again on the apology for Abdul Huk which figures in yesterday's *Times*, also with the distinction of large type and prominent position.

This Mahomedan adventurer, who by his own account has fleeced Hyderabad of half a million sterling, has cast his glamour over the press as well as over the India Office. The two professed leaders of British journalism—the *Times* and the *Standard*—have openly espoused his cause, whether from ignorance or for other motives does not lie with us to say, or even to guess. Our duty is simply to tell them and the British public what sort of man their *protege* is, and to give them a few glimpses of his past career. Whether the training he has had was likely to make of him a philanthropist or financial hawk sensible men may judge for themselves.

LIST OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The first return to Somerset House, dated December 9, 1886, contains the information that the nominal capital of the company is £1,000,000 in £10 shares. The number of shares taken up to December 9, 1886, was 100,000. There has been called up on each of 15,000 shares, £5; the total amount of calls received, including payments on application and allotment was £75,000; the total amount agreed to be considered as paid on 85,000 shares was £850,000. There were no calls unpaid and no money paid on shares had been forfeited. The latest return to Somerset House is dated August 10, 1887. It gives the following list of the holders of forty shares and upwards:—

	Shares.
Allhusen, Christian, Stoke Court, Slough ...	640
" " " ...	140
Adams, R. L., 10, Newton-grove, Leeds ...	55
Alexander, Jas., 2, St. Helen's-place, E.C. ...	125
Aubrey, H. J., 56, St. George's-road, N.W. ...	50
Averillo, J. S., 1, Florence-villas, Tottenham ...	750
Brotherton, Mrs. Maria, Tunbridge Wells ...	100
Baker, A. J., Stock Exchange ...	52
Batten, G. H. M., 3, Ralston-street, Tedworth-square, S.W. ...	150
Bonner, Maurice Edward A., 46, Parliament-street, S.W. ...	150
Bishop, Wm. Hy., 1, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C. ...	350
Bush, H. J., Thornleigh, Sydenham-hill, S.E. ...	500
Blackwell, Henry, jun., 3 and 4, Milk-street, S.C.	80
Brown, Wm., Broxbourne, Croydon ...	100
Brown, Rd. Alexander, 23, Harp-lane, E.C. ...	100
Baner, G. M., 16, Mark-lane, E.C. ...	100
Braithwaite, J. B., jun., 27, Austinfriars, E.C. ...	50
Boycott, H., Captain E. E. D., 26. Bruton-street W. ...	50
Burt, P. J., 28 and 29, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C. ...	50
Beauclerok, W. A., 3, Bryanston-square, W. ...	50
Blake, J. H., Stock Exchange ...	333
Ball J. B., 18, Leicester-road, Loughborough ...	200
Bruxner, Henry, 14, Red Lion-square, W.C. ...	80
Burman, W. H., 10, Throgmorton-avenue, E.C. ...	60
Baker, C. M., 1, Copthall Chambers, E.C. ...	170
Barron, M., Stock Exchange ...	50
Balfour, P. G., Stock Exchange ...	100
Balli, J., 20, Great Winchester-street ...	100
Brown, M. M., 3, Drapers' gardens ...	500
Christie, R. C., Glenwood, Virginia Water ...	50
Carr, T., Tivorton Mills, Bath ...	50
Cotes, Chas., 3, Drapers'-gardens, E.C. ...	150
Churchward, F., Granville-park, Blackheath ...	50
Furnival, W. C., Deccan, India ...	250
" " " ...	250
Franquerville, Comte de, care of Erard and Co., 18, Great Albemarle-street, W. ...	50
Brown, A. T. W., 6, Lothbury, E.C. ...	100
Bristow, H. J., 68, Cornhill, E.C. ...	100
Bevan, W. A., 54 Lombard-street, E.C. ...	50
Budgett, J. S., Stoke Park, Guilford ...	200
Browne, J., Lieut.-Colonel, care of Cox and Co., Craig's-Court, S.W. ...	50
Cantrell, T. J., 11, Palace-gate, W. ...	40
Cutler, S., 11 Vanbrugh-Park, Blackheath ...	60
Cox, D., 20, Victoria-street, Bristol ...	40
Collyer, T. H., 7, Grove-hill, Dulwich ...	40
Charlesworth W. H., Stock Exchange, E.C. ...	50
Carter, F., 6, Foyle-road, Blackheath ...	50
Collette, C. H., care of Twining and Co., 215, Strand ...	40
Crawshay, T., Bonvilstone House, Cardiff ...	50
Cutcliffe, Owen, J., 27, Cornhill, E.C. ...	70
Custance, H. A. T., 33, Brompton-crescent, S.W.	50
Clifton, William, 14, Waterloo-orescent, Dover ...	500
Chalk, A., 23, Throgmorton-street, E.C. ...	450
Cure, E. C., 8, Hereford-square, S.W. ...	50
Cazenove, C., 183, Regent street, W. ...	460
Clark, W. H., Stock Exchange	65
Cox, H. F., 29, Threadneedle-street, E.C. ...	50
Crosley, J. C., Eynsford, Kent	50
Chick, A. Y., 58, Old Broad-street, E.C. ...	140
Drake, Sir W. R., 12, Prince's-gardens, S.W. ...	250
Denbigh, Earl, Lutterworth	200
Dixon, W. E., 21, New Cavendish-street, W ...	50
De la Rue, W., 73, Portland-place, W.	50
Dawnay, Lieut.-Colonel, Beningbrough Hall, York	50
Downham, J., Chesham Field, Bury	50
Du Croz, C. J., 2, Moorgate-street-buildings, E.C.	100
Durlacher, F. H. K., Stock Exchange, E.C. ...	110
Dusgate, R., 3, Halkin-street, W.	50
Edmondson, T., 1, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.	50
Evans, R. S., 30, Lowndes-street, S.W.	100
Ede, A., 43, The Avenue, Southampton ...	50
Ellis, E., 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C. ...	100
Edis, Colonel A. W., 14, Fitzroy-sqare, W.	40
Ellis, R. H., 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C..	50
Foster, M. H., Imperial Ottoman Bank, Constantinople	100
Forbes, C. H. B., Bombay	2,231
Frost, D. T., Chudleigh, Devon	40
Fox, C. J., Spilsby...	50
(Transferred and no longer a member.)	
Guthrie, M., 2, Parkfield-road, Liverpool ...	10
	90
Govett, F. A., 4 and 6, Throgmorton-avenuo, E.C.	50
	50
Fitz-Hugh, A. J., 54, Old Steine, Brighton ...	1,000
Fox, T. P., 30, Mark-lane, E.C.	100
Fraser, C. A., 10, Craven-hill, W.	90
Fox, G., Stock Exchange, E.C.	300
Forbes, E. B., 5, Austinfriars, E. C.	145
Ferguson, G., Stock Exchange, E. C.	80
Forrester, J. S.. Naval and Military Club, W. ...	100
Foster, H. D., 35, Circus-road, N. W.	200
Fergusson, W. S., North Villa, Dulwich... ...	60
Fitzgerald, C. L. W., 29, Doughty-street, W. C.	70
Forbes, W. F., Goodwood, Chichester	40
Field, A. A. J., 12, Queen-street, E. C.	100
Farmer, G., 10, Osbaldestone-road, N.	40
Gadban, P., 42, Old Broad-street, E. C.	400
Guy, J. P., Lendal, York	50
Green H., Huyle Mill, Maidstone	40
Grundon, J., 3, Threadneedle-street, E. C. ...	40
Gills, C. T., 2, Paper Buildings, E. C.	40
Guttman, C., 21, Cornhill, E. C.	50
Gunston, T. B. 38 Prince's-gardens, S. W. ...	50
Goldsmid, Sir Julian, M. P., 105, Piccadilly W...	200
Grant, R. C., 32, Walbrook, E. C.	100
Gribble, J. C., 12, Park-road, Richmond ...	100
Guilding, E. W., 19, Great Russell-street, W. C..	300
Germaine, R.A., 1, Temple-gardens, E.C. ...	20
Gardner, S., 13, Copthall court, E.C.	115
Gordon, J.A., 101, Bishop's-gate-street, E.C. ...	200
Gibson, B., 1, Upper Westbourne-terrace, W. ...	50
Groves, H.C.J., 6, Beverley-villas, Barnes ...	50
Gill-Russell, J.R.W., 16, Compton-terrace, N. ...	55
Hemmerde, J., 26, Throgmorton-street	1,500
Heenan, G.F.H., Hyderabad, India	50
Hart, J.L., 20, Pembridge- square, W.	100
Holroyd, T., Carlton Mills, Leeds	40
Hill, D. W., Woodbury Down, N.	50
Hughes Gibb, F., Bournemouth	120
Heriot, R., 70, Old Broad-street, E.C.	40
Haselden, E.B., Riverside, Woodberry Down ...	100
Harbord, Hon. A. E., Drapers'-gardens, E.C. ...	100
Hampton, F. G., 7, Drapers'-gardens, E.C.—	
May 27 ...	4,212
June 17 ...	1,277
June 29 ...	75
June 30 ...	40
July 4 ...	160
July 8 ...	1,651
Hedderwick, R. H. S., 2, Copthall-buildings, E.C. (Transferred 20, June 28.)	
Hawley, A., 38, Lime-street, E.C.	50
Hubbard, A., Derwentwater House, Acton ...	50
Harper, J. P., 43, Hertford-street, W.	100
Hulton, R. E., 2, Copthall-buildings, E.C. ...	50
Hitchins, A. K., 41, Threadneedle-street ...	100
Halford, C. A. D., 20, Prince's-gate, S.W. ...	200
Hunter, C. P., Colonel, Oriental Club	40
Harker, T. C., 9, Draper's-gardens, E.C. ...	100
Hedderwick, J. D., 79, St. George'-place Glasgow	200
Hust, F., 7, Drapers gardens, E.C.	3,728
Hewlings, H. H., Boyne Lodge, Notting-hill ...	200
Hoppkins, J. R. H., 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C, ...	50
Hambro, E. A., 70, Old Broad-street, E.C. ...	100
Hamilton, J. A., Biarritz, France	81
Holden, Wm., 30, Throgmorton-street, E.C. ...	40
Hunter, James Alexander, Lieut.-Colonel, care of Holt, Lawrie and Co...	40
Harvey, Mary Nunn, The Cliff, Shanklin, Isle of Wight	100
Hughes, Wm. Theodore, 7, Great Winchester-Street	200
Herbert, T. C., 75, Old Broad-street, E.C. ...	100
Jefferson, H. W., Stock Exchange, E. C. ...	50
(Transferred 50, July 8, 1887.)	
Kay, F. H., Ely Grange, Frank, Sussex... ...	165
(Transferred and no longer a member.)	
Kenna, P. A., 70, Ladbroke-grove, W.	—
(Transferred 50, February 18, 1887.)	
Kent, H., jun., Kantore, Bromley, Kent. ...	—
(Transferred 40, July 8, 1887.)	
King, Thos., St. Clare, Madeira-road, Ventnor, Isle of Wight	50
(Transferred, and now no longer a member.)	
King, Thos., care of Mortlake and Co., Cambridge	50
Landor, W. W., 36 Throgmorton-street, E. C. ...	200
Lowensky, T. H., 31, Hatton-garden, E. C. ...	50
Levenand Melville, Right Hon. Alexander, Earl of.	8,250
Lindo, Mortimer, Stock Exchange	50
(Transferred 2, June 17, 1887, and 1, July 8, 1887.)	
Lowry, Hy., Stock Exchange, E. C	250
(Transferred and no longer a member.)	
Lewis, Walter, 1, Oak Villa, Honor Oak ...	200
(Transferred and no longer a member.)	
Lyster, C. D., 10, Throgmorton-street, E. C. ...	120

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE following is said to be the precise position of the Avocet Rock:—Latitude 14° 22ft. 8in. N.; Longitude 42° 41ft. 32in. E. The depth of water on the shoal is fifteen feet.

THE B I steamer Sirsa, Captain A J Windibank, cleared out yesterday for Calcutta, Rangoon and Moulmein, with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line steamer Worsley Hall will sail to-day with the following passengers:—Col F Humfrey, Lieut Baugh, and gentleman and lady.

THE Austro-Hungarian steamer Melpomene, 1,943 tons, Captain A Malusa, sailed last evening for China, with a general cargo and twenty-two passengers on deck.

THE B I steamer Secundra, 1,691 tons, Captain E C Bussell, from Calcutta, arrived in Bombay, yesterday, laden and with the Raja of Cannanore and seventeen followers and ten ordinary deck passengers on board.

THE s s Akbar, 1,445 tons, Captain G W Baldwin, from Mauritius, arrived in port yesterday, with a general cargo and 74 passengers on deck. One passenger died during the voyage of lung disease.

THE Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall will sail to-day with the following passengers:—Mr Geo Gahagan, Master Gahagan, 3 Misses Gahagan, Mr Pritchard, Mr W J Tucker, Lieut Cookson, Miss Cookson, Mr J H Fisher, Col C Ransford, Capt E Naughan Hughes, Capt H R Tate, Mrs Tate, Lieut Bayliss, Capt E T D Bignell, Capt C J Jamieson, and Lieut H A Coddington.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Persia	3317	Hutchinson	B	W.&A. Graham & Co.
„ Shannon	...	C. R. Edwards	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Othello	1934	J. Atkins	E	F. Muir & Co.
„ Etolia	2108	W. Gill	F	Killick, Nixon & Co.
„ Clan Mackay	1427	H. Sibery	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Strathmore	1383	J. Macdonald	J	W.& A. Graham & Co.
„ Fastnet	1497	T. Darley	K	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Werneth Hall	2690	W. Boulton	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Sirocco	1341	J. Gill	O	Captain.
„ Australasian	2343	A. Simpson	P	F. Muir & Co.
„ Thibet	1671	G. W. Atkinson	Along side	P. & O. Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
Ship. Colony	1694	Owens	1	W.& A. Graham & Co.
S.S. Greystoke	1377	P. W. Sherwood	2	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Bryn Glas	1503	G. Bethell	3	Numan Devjee.
„ Worsley Hall	2240	J. Verrill	5	Edwards Bates & Co.
„ C. Arbib	1646	H. Tarbig	6	Captain.
„ Florence	1576	White	7	Captain.
„ Thorndale	1970	Ethrington	8	The Bo. Co.
„ Lancaster	1117	J. T. Leggett	9	F. Muir & Co.
Ship Boadicea	...	.....	11	.....
S.S. Flamboro	1261	H. Russell	12	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Mameluke	1752	A. Newey	14	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Niagara	2044	J. McInlay	15	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Kt. Errant	2284	Mathews	16	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
14	Assam (s)	Wright	Aden, May 5.
	Secundra (s)	Russell	Calcutta, April 16.
	Akbar (s)	Baldwin	Mauritius, May 2.
	Kt. of St. George (s)	George	Cardiff.
	Nurjehan (s)	Mason	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
14	Arabia (s)	Shepherd	Persian Gulf and Karachi.
	Sirsa (s)	Windibank	Calcutta & Rangoon
	Melpomene (s)	Malusa	China.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Kt. of St. George, for Liverpool.
„ Othello, for Hull, Antwerp, &c.
„ Lancaster, for Amsterdam.
„ Carlton, for London.
„ Katie, for Genoa, Messina, &c.
„ Assam, for London, &c.
„ Venetia, for China, Australia, &c.
„ Akbar, for Aden and Jedda.
„ Hindoo, for Cutch Mandvie.
Ship Boadicea, for Amsterdam.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.
10 Mira s ..... Liportier ..... Liverpool April 7.
Canara s ..... Williams ..... Bombay, April 19.
Lisnacrieve s ..... Williams ..... Bombay, May 1.

DEPARTURES.

May 10.—Steamers Putiala and Lawada.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.
8 Joseph Arbib s .. .. Rangoon.
9 Nevasa s ..... Rangoon.
Cleveland s ..... West Hartlepool.
10 Peshwa s ..... Calcutta.
11 Clan Macpherson ..... Calcutta.
Khandalla s ..... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

May.
8 Rewa s ..... Calcutta.
9 Goalpara s ..... Rangoon.
10 Nevasa s ..... Negapatam.
Clan Alpine s ..... London via Galle.
11 Peshwa s ..... Bombay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 11.

Whylock, Lieut, Bombay, Gloucester Regt, from duty from Deolalf.
Chepnell, Lieut, Bombay, R A, from Court-Martial duty, from Deolali.

MAY 12.

Dowdall, Major, Bombay A P D, on duty, from Poona.
Leacock, Lt-Col, 5th Bombay, L I, on duty from Baroda.
Coddington, Lieut, Bengal, Royal Irish Fusiliers, to join, from Jhelum.
Jamieson, Captain, Bengal, 14th Sikhs, on leave, from Jhelum.

MAY 13.

Marrett, Lieut, Bengal, 2nd Cavalry, H C, on leave, from Aurangabad.
Humfrey, Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, from Deesa.
Cookson, Lieut, 16th Bengal Cavalry, on furlough, from Jullunder.
Lean, Captain, 5th Bengal Cavalry, from furlough, from England.
Haslam, Vet Surgeon, Bombay, A V D, from sick leave, from England.
Meade, Captain, 8th Bengal Cavalry, from furlough, from England.
Hughes, Captain, Bengal, R H A, on leave, from Rawal Pindi.
Tate, Captain, 15th Bengal Cavalry, on leave, from Rawal Pindi.
Ransford, Lt-Col, Bengal, Bhopal Battn, on leave, from Sehore.
Daniell, Major, Bombay, Governor's Bodyguards, off leave, from England.
Fry, Lieut, 4th Bombay Rifles, off leave, from Ratnagiri.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 12.

Benn, Lieut, Bombay, Poona Horse, off leave, to Sirur.

MAY 14.

Bonomi, Captain, Bombay, The King's Own Regt, to rejoin, from leave, to Karachi.
Lean, Captain, 5th Bengal Cavalry, from furlough, to Deesa.
Meade, Captain, 8th Bengal Cavalry, from furlough, to Lucknow.
Barry, Surgeon, Bombay, I M S, from station leave, to Mhow.
Leacock, Lt-Col, 5th Bombay, L I, on duty, to Baroda.
Pinto, Surgeon, Madras, on duty, to Madras.

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FOR MAY 1888

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WITH

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☞ The GUIDE for May has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers s particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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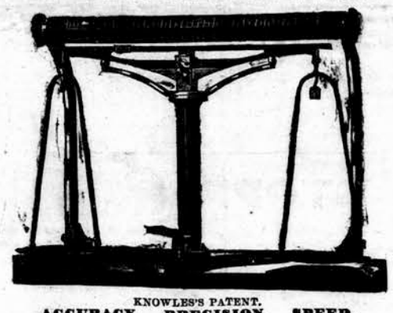

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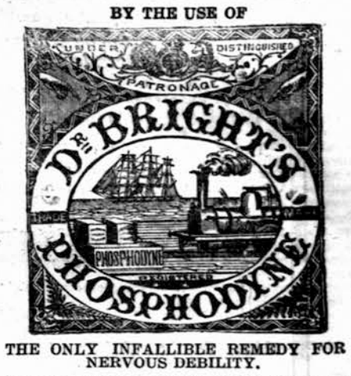

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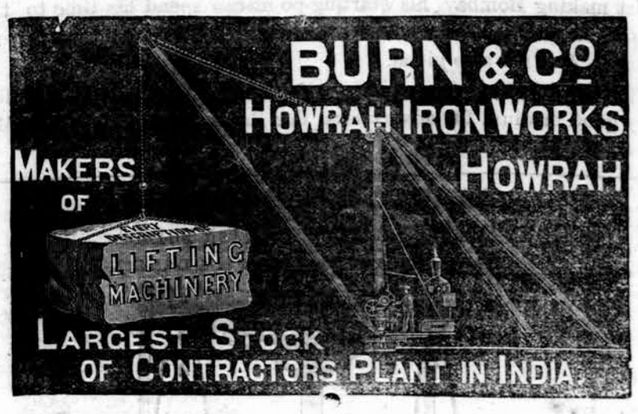

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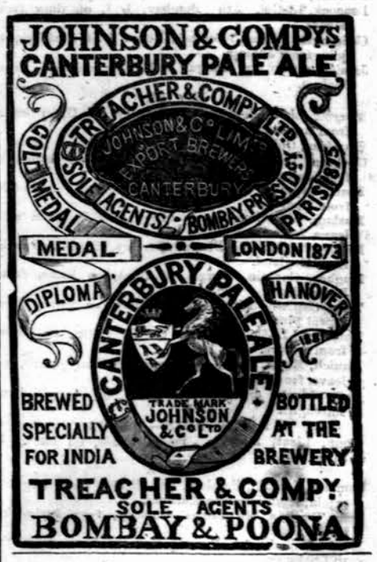
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